

# Routes to tour in Germanthe German Tribune

dint Kohl has replaced Helmut Schmidt as Bonn Chancellor by a

of seven in a Bundestag vote of

only the second time this consti-

provision has been used, and

time it has succeeded in

about a change of government

vote marked the end of an era,

of 13 years during which the

and Free Democrats shared

Bonn, and the beginning of a

ndestag debate had its impres-

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FDP and SPD floor leaders

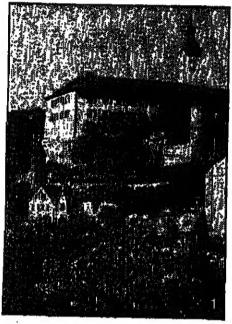
The Change in Bonn

Foreign policy: page 2 Helmut Kohl: page 3

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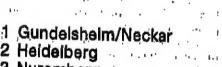
# The Castle Route



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles ong. It runs from Mannheim. an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heldelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your



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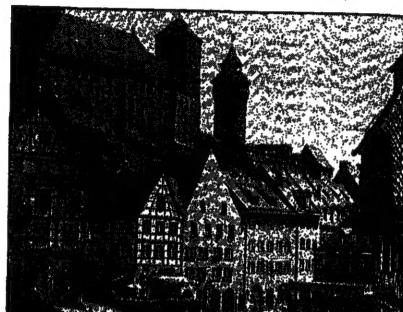
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he next day Schmidt became a former Chancellor.

the Free Democrats to have been solely to blame for the break-up of the SPD-FDP coalition.

Confidence vote puts Kohl

It is also a fact that Herr Schmidt's government had for months been incapable of action, with confusion reigning in Bonn and the SPD undermining the authority of an SPD Chancellor even more than the FDP was doing.

This could not continue indefinitely. Yet it was hard to part company with Chancellor Schmidt, a man of political stature and personal resolution. Both were apparent in his final speech to the Bundestag as Chancellor, a speech in which he trenchantly attacked both the Christian and Free Democrats.

In this his political testament he had his say on German-American friendship, on Nato and above all on missile modernisation, the danger of unilateral disarmament and the threat to freedom

and democracy from the Greens.

Many fellow-Social Democrats will have been less than enthusiastic about what he had to say, but Helmut Schmidt remained true to himself to the lust. It will be hard for Herr Kohl to follow in his footsteps, but Helmut Kohl deserves to be given the benefit of the doubt for his initial 100 days.

He, like Herr Schmidt, must be mea-

sues in practice radoubts that are expressed in him. All that can be said for sure is that he will have a hard time of it. The country is in the throes of its ever and the legacy left behind by the be mended overthe new coalitions although it may be determined to make economies, cannot afford to pursue ruthless cuts. The

in and Schmidt out far testify to courage to take unpopular moves, and in the blend they represent they are a step in the right direction. The initial test, the run-up to the 6 March 1983 general election Heiner Geissier assured the Bundestag would be held. short run. Can Herr Kohl carry conviction with initial sucshort period? Can

irritation in the Helmut Kohl is sworn in as Chancellor by the president of the Continued on page 5 Bundestag, Richard Stücklen. (Photo: J. H. Darchinger)

## Strong ties with the West, but no Cold War approach

To imply that the friends of Cold . War are knocking at the door of the Bonn Cabinet is to foster panic for obvious political reasons...

It is also a dishonest attempt to say that only one party has the ability to keep the peace. . . .

Yet the new Bonn government's foreign policy is still only apparent in broad outline. The coalition agreement

ideas that formed the basis of foreign policy in the past, such as the call for genuine detente and a balance of power

It must not, of course, be overlooked that the meaning of such concepts is controversial. The call for genuine detente reminded many left-wing Social Democrats of President Reagan's agita-

It entails appropriate counter-conces, sions by the Soviet Union. But what is appropriate and what is reasonable?

If words are not to be trusted, what then? People and interests? In foreign affairs Chancellor Kohl is a dark horse, apart: from repeated declarations . that Schmidt and Herr Genscher sought to achieve, but slightly different. ....

... It may, be safely assumed that as a self-proclaimed Adonauer man he will attach greater importance to Bonn's ties

This is an intention that members of the outgoing government unfairly dismissed as submission to or servility toward Mr Reagan.

Bonn's: ties with the West have nothing to do with Kohl or Schmidt, or Reagan for that matter. They are in the national interest, a point on which there was no doubt, under Horr Schmidt ei-

But Chancellor Kohi will initially have priorities other than foreign policy. If he is to ensure political survival he must concentrate on the economy.

Foreign affairs will continue to be handled by an experienced man. Herr Genscher, the FDP leader, has been Foreign Minister since 1974.

Some may take a dim view of describing Herr Genscher as a guarantee of consistency, but it is a claim that must

in respect of foreign policy. He helped to frame and carry out the Page 12 foreign policy of

## West Comment

Proposals alms at forcing multinationals to reveal information

ambassador to Bonn, Arthur F. Burns, greets an old mut Schmidt during a diplomatic corps reception in BUSINESS Era of the disappearing entrepreneur

Anatomy of a modern fraulein: confident, ready for anything

in the drawing rooms of surburble

Tickling the lyones

vernment, although Social Democrats Herbert Wehner, Willy Brandt and Continued on page 3

## Foreign policy and the new government: changes will be ones of emphasis

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Günter Diehl, chief government spokesman in Bonn under CDU Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger from 1966 to 1969, and former German ambassador to India and Japan, wrote this article for Rheinischer Merkur/Christ and Welt.

Foreign friends in particular are won-dering whether the new Bonn government will make changes in foreign and security policy.

There will be no fundamental changes because national interests are defined in virtually identical terms by all democratic parties.

This has been clear for years in all major Bundestag debates. So in all probability there will be merely a few changes in emphasis.

"In foreign policy there is not much to choose between us and the government," a leading Christian Democrat told the writer in confidence

This remained the case until very recently. But attention was distracted from this because the SPD-FDP government had to make so many allowances for minority views.

As a result, foreign policy decisions were hampered.

It may be due to this vagueness, this German fog, that a degree of uncertainty has descended on German intentions. People both at home and abroad have been wondering just where Bonn

One explanation has been put forward by a Social Democrat who served alongside the writer in the days of the 1966-69 Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats.

Uncertainty in ties with the Soviet Union on the one hand and with Germany's allies on the other he says is because the Social and Free Democrats coalition were not strong enough to continue the Doutschlandpolitik and Ostpolitik embarked on with such a wide-ranging domestic consensus by the Grand Coalition. ..

della sa

Policy on Germany and toward the East bloc grew less balanced, was too often the subject of party-political disputes and eventually emerged as a selfsustaining purpose for left-wingers.

lt was; they innocently said, a policy to which there was no alternative. which is hardly the best one can say of a foreign policy concept.

Even honourable attempts simply to continue with the policy at times lost sight of the original objectives and occasionally testified to a lack of ability to make straightforward distinctions.

One example is the tendency to equate the Soviet Union and the United Sta-

If circumstances permit, the Soviet Union could well be left to its own devices for a while without constantly being badgered by verbal aggression.

Moscow has more problems than we, when all is said and done. The post-Brezhnev Soviet leadership must first come to terms with itself.

The Kremlin is, in any case, well aware that the Federal Republic of Germany is always willing to talk, and noone has any intention of going back on the treaties already signed.

Are we in favour of economic coope-

ration with the East? Yes, but without favoured status and without penalties. on a strictly commercial basis.

Bids to stabilise economic systems in the Communist-ruled countries, systems doomed to inefficiency, are too much for us and could spell danger to this

The opportunity of widening the basis on which German politics rests is one that must be taken, given that democratic parties are bound to agree in their assessment of national priorities.

Peace, freedom and unity must be the goals, equal in importance and inseparable other than to the country's detri-

They are the context in which the sacrifices made in Bonn's treaties with the Eastern bloc make sense.

If the link is severed there will be neither political stability nor peacekeeping based on the observation of human

The malaise will disappear once we have visibly, tangibly reverted to moral quality in our relations with the Communist-ruled states, including for the time being the GDR.

This is how we in the Federal Republic can be sure of retaining the esteem and affection of our fellow-countrymen in the other part of Germany.

Boosting the prestige of the GDR regime is none of our business. It is up to the powers that he in East Berlin to see

It is none too difficult to visualise their position, so invective is inappro-

We are willing and able to work with them on one issue or another, but there can be no question of intimacy or companionship. The government in East Berlin wields power by the grace of

others and lacks democratic legitimacy. That is why the Soviet Union cannot. any more than our alties can, be dismissed from its solemn undertakings to ward Germany as a whole. ...

### • Boosting prestige of the GDR is no business of the Federal Republic 9

Saying and showing that German foreign policy is geared to basic values and, although it is strictly down-toearth, is not prepared to disregard dignity and self-respect could be the key to consolidating our relationship of trust with the United States.

having trouble with the United States and the Americans are having trouble with us.

We cannot be indifferent to ourselves, but problems are relativised the moment one realises they cannot destroy a friendship based on common interests and convictions.

A country of Germany's size and in Germany's geographical location is ill advised to engage as a sporting activity in slating one US President after another in the most primitive manner year after year.

Germans nowadays seem intent on gunning for America and making scathing comments about US leaders.



Every Tom, Dick and Harry in politics and the media seems called on to criticise the United States and idolise the Soviet Union.

A divided country such as our own will always be in political jeopardy, easily given to neurotic traits, and that is why others make allowances for us.

We are well aware of the fact, but to ensure our very survival we must see to it that political common sense and good manners retain the upper hand over aberrations.

Our allies have, thank heavens, lent us every assistance for 30 years because they either realise or have a good idea what it must mean to feel that our fellow-countrymen in the other part of Germany are still refused the right of self-determination, let alone other basic rights, despite liberation from Nazi ty-

Provided we ourselves remain committed to our goals our allies will pay due regard to our rights.

Doubters may like to recall that Franco returned the Saar to Germany, its last prize of a precarious victory, because it preferred not to pervert the right to self-determination,

"So we must re-establish mutual trust and ensure that we are not caught again between the fronts, which is something Europe cannot bear.

Why not? Because we are not small enough not to matter to our neighbours and not large enough to be able to strike a balance between the forces around us.

This is the point at which Germany's European policy is profoundly, lastingly justified. Far from being an obstacle, it is the prerequisite for the exercise of the right to self-determination in all

Here too there is a far-reaching groundwork laid by all democratic forces in the Federal Republic.

A bid to bring about political unity by simple but effective means and without undue red tape, as undertaken by the ASEAN countries, for instance, could be undertaken on a wide front.

Harmonisation of German and French views in a constant dialogue will have an important part to play.

... How Europe is to be defended is another issue we must come to terms with, and we would be well advised to start not easy to find.

'It would be good if in taking stock we were all jointly (if possible) to arrive at the conclusion that we are too fixated on East-West ties, arms and disarma-

it....We, the free and demogratically ruled countries, who not for nothing are also highly industrialised and technologically advanced, exercise a greater power of attraction than the Soviet Union.

Our way of life is felt to be exemplary to such an extent that we feel bound to warn others not to repeat our mistakes.

This is the point at which to repeat, for clarity's sake, that the Federal Republic regrds the non-alignment of

many Third World countries as a GRONN tructive policy.

to cover up pro-Communist policie

The emerging countries that their own way after the collapse of lonialism are our partners and fin because we have no neo-colonialisms final spurt towards the chancel-jectives and do not pursue powers whip showed once more that Hel-

We thus call neither their sovered political hurdles.
nor their national independence the his friends are not quite sure

Their place needs taking by cooperates.

from which both partners know it with has long been under pressure to stand to benefit.

Relations are stabilised when it are individuated about him. apparent tht we are particularly hapter the war, aged 17, he became the to lend a hand in, say, boosing infrages co-founder of the CDU. At 29, tructure when that means and suthe youngest member of parliacommodities or sales market of the and at 35 the youngest floor rin a state assembly.

### 6 Charity and the lineland-Palatinate at the age of 39 missionary approach are not appropriate 9 july youth was remarkable only

The concept of donor and recharge Even his earliest tentative steps countries has done more political within the young members' mage than the material assistance at of the CDU were marked by

A further formula, the idea of No stand strife.

South ties, is equally unsuitable beautiful lend one to the conclusion it implies a fresh conflict. There is at his life, but this is only so when need to assume this must be the case single property. We will continue to be asked to 1963, when he achieved his first

ply arms, and by the terms of our political office by becoming regulations we could do so when has floor leader in Rhineland-Palatiin our interest.

Even in such a sensitive area as the was already cortain that the consensus is possible. It must be not always would be to step into Prime sed that refusal to cooperate in the latter Peter Altmeier's shoes. Sector is tantamount to moral code, knowrable politicians of the nation of the country that made the latter era, and Kohl bided his time single request.

It implies that we Germans do the years before assuming his offitrust it to make responsible use of an idea, marking a complete change in
ments to keep the peace and to an ideal style and substance.

We shouldn't pass such judgment in the salways been a professional way would be well advised in sudied law and history and made wider context to be less strict in the forest with a trust on The Paris

wider context to be less strict in second with a thesis on "The Rejudgments on others.

In several cases where Gentles of Parties After the interests are not at stake it would be while, he was employed by the better to keep our views to ourselve herals lindustry Association; but Periodic intervention by government, his work was always of a politi-

Continued on page 5

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Bremon-Burnanihat. Distributed in the USA by 150 Mere elected to the Bundestag in 10011. All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reports it and neither of them would have published in cooperation with the adicals of the cabinet post in state policy of many are complete translations of the adjusted layour of a seat in the Bonn parnowsy shridged nor aditoristly redraited.

in all correspondence please quote your about his proverbial talent for putting stiertists, above your address

## The only exception is the deck number of instances in which the Kohl shows his mettle in cept of non-alignment is a fig-leaf. the run up to power

attaining it.

like no other.

Bonn and Munich at that time mocked Kohl has the qualities it needs to the young Kohl as a "country boy" with a somewhat "baroque" way of life, Kohl himself regarded his post simply as a

uestion.
In foreign trade policy we ought it enemies don't know whether it

In foreign trade policy we outling its enemies don't know whether it gravitating toward new centres of policy to mock them.

cal stability and economic dreatin's attributes are staying power, ment, such as Asia and the Pacific sincerves, a whilf of naiveté and the They are where our funds should two roll with the punches. invested. If invested rightly, they are since he entered politics, he has promptly be reinvested in Germany to prove to others that he is better help us to handle our own compliate are. In doing so he has freproblems.

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when he became prime minister

walso the youngest head of a Ger-

and made a name for himself as a

friends into it, who continued to

ant for anybody but Helmut Köhl.

Inlisting them, Kohl once more

ikepublic of Germany.

up to the superlatives that have Looking back, his road from Mainz to the Chancellery in Bonn must appear to him like a march through a dark valley in the course of which many of his former companions left him and former friends began to doubt him as past glory dimmed.

Kohl was far less successful on a national plane than he had been in state politics.

preliminary exercise for the office he ul-

timately strove for, along with other

politicians. The only difference was that

he was more certain than the others of

His probation time as the Prime Mi-

nister of Rhineland-Palatinate has con-

vinced him that he will be a chancellor

His assistants agree with him inas-

much as they describe him as "a go-

vernment personality," a man who must

hold a government post to assert his au-

thority and make the best of his talents.

sate government. And at 52 he is This might have to do with the fact has youngest Chancellor of the Fethat the tasks assigned to him by the CDU leadership were rather unrewarding. Thus, for instance, he was made chairman of a commission that was to have developed the "Berlin

Though. Kohl. could still .- come. to terms with the fact that his ideas on Deutschlandpolitik were too progressive for the conservative party leadership, it took him a long time to recover from the defeat on the labour participation

Having misjudged the majorities at the 1971 party congress in Dussoldorf. he dropped his own pro-labour model and voted for Alfred Dregger's promanagement approach that was later passed. But the majority was so 'slim' that it became obvious that Kohl's mo-

del would have been adopted had he

The premiership of Rhineland-Palatinate, which he assumed in 1969, was tailor-made for him.

He soon dominated the scene at the Mainz palace that houses the state government like a duke in his principality.

Together with his government team, he took the small, backward state of forests, gardens and vineyards into the 20th contury.

He attracted industry (and despite the influx of traditionally Social Democratic blue collar workers he managed to corner the absolute majority for the CDU); he introduced municipal reforms and rezoned; together with Helner Geissler, he also reformed the social affairs and public health system, brought the trade unions and management to the negotiating table and paralysed the opposition. In fact, his SPD rival, Alfred Dröscher, was one of his secret admirers.

It was also Kohl who set aside times when people could come and put their problems before him — a move that proved extremely popular.

Even in those days, his family (he has two sons) saw little of him, and they were lucky if they had a weekend toge-

Kohl's see-sawing disappointed not only the reform wing of his party but also the conservative wing, who saw him as an opportunist who bends with

One of his major mistakes was standing against Rainer Barzel for the party chairmanship. Barzel received almost three times as many votes as Kohl and became the Chancellorship nominee but was defeated a short while later in the autumn 1972 elections.

By the time Barzel resigned the chairmanship, Kohl's position was firm enough to win him the post.

It was at that time that Kohl established ties with two other politicians who were to have a major impact on his career. One of them was Hans-Dietrich Genscher with whom he talked about a CDU/CSU-FDP coalition the night following the 1969 national elections - at the same time that Walter Scheel and Willy Brandt had already agreed on an SPD-FDP coalition.

At the time, Kohl thought Genscher



Helmut Kohl ... the youngest Chancellor in his moment of triumph.

meant that the FDP would muster enough votes to elect Kurt Georg Kiesinger as Chancellor.

The other was Franz Josef Strauss, with whom he had a head-on clash and who was to prove fateful. When Kohl was narrowly defeated in the 1976 national elections, Strauss proceeded: to break away from the CDU/CSU alliance (the Bad Kreuth decision). The rift

was subsequently mended... Among Kohl's positive traits is that he bears no lasting grudges against his rivals, opponents or partners. He also never hits below the belt.

During his six years in Bonn, he has frequently given the impression of an amateur among pros. But he has always had a sound nose for what makes the citizen tick, Helmut Kohl is not exactly a brilliant orator. But he can lay claim to being a Chancellor who understands the man-in-the-street.

> Klaus Dreher (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 September 1982)

Continued from page 1

Egon Bahr always suspected him of

This accusation, as Herr Genscher both suspected and feared, was motivated more by consideration for Social Democrats strongly critical of Herr Schmidt's foreign and security policy than by a realistic assessment of the

But Afghanistan, Poland and the Soviet missile build-up are not states of affairs either; they are part of the dynamic process of imperialistic Soviet fo-

This is something Bonn's foreign policy cannot afford to disregard. What does than mean? It means first that policy must concentrate on protecting and maintaining what has already been

That is what the new Bonn government has in mind, and credibly so, since

Pour-Power Berlin Agreements and progress in intra-German ties. None can be in favour of an uncon-

trolled arms race or of subordinating

Germany's economic interests to set ideological ideas in Washington as demanded in connection with the Soviet gas pipeline contract: 44 -This does not mean running after the Spirit of Werbellinsee (where Helmut

Schmidt conferred with the East German leader. Herr Honecker, last December), which is largely a phantom. : It does not mean backing ideas of a

ore independent role for Europe should the arms control talks threaten Such bids would not only weaken the Western alliance but also undermine

Bonn's position by encouraging Soviet

hopes of driving a wedge between Ame-

rica and Europe after all. The temptation must be all the greater for the Soviet Union now it can no longer count on a rapprochement between the superpowers in the second

half of President Reagan's term." This it can hardly do, given the Kremlin's failure to solve its own leadership problems and Mr Reagan's ideological inflexibility.

wWhen policy stagnates between the

superpowers there is no way in which Bonn can bring about fresh movement, let alone detente. Or an interest of the

The dynamic process in foreign policy is heading not toward more detente but toward greater tension. The new Bonn government could soon find itself facing a test of nerves.

As for missile modernisation, the Geneva talks are almost certain to break down, with the result that there is likely to be domestic unrest. Herr Kohl will find it no easier than Herr Schmidt would have done to gain acceptance of a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles statio-

The Social Democrats must aiready be aware that they will share responsibility for determining whether we emerge from this particular debate with our alliance ties, our security and our democracy unscathed.

As for Poland, it faces a restive winter that may well lead to fresh disagreement in the West on the right reaction.

Caught in the dilemma between ideology and interest, the new government might find itself on the move faster and more furiously than it intended.

Dieter Schröder (Såddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1982)

lacking enthusiasm and initiative on Ostpolitik and arms control.

On the day of the Bundestag debate Willy Brandt said detente was not a state of affairs; it was a dynamic process. Treaties with the Ca just be fulfilled but instilled with life.

reign policy.

achieved.

it is in the national interest.

No government in its right senses can afford to jeopardise the benefits of the BONN

## Schmidt: not a man to leave the helm voluntarily

For years Helmut Schmidt felt nothing but contempt for Helmut Kohl. He thoroughly disliked the CDU leader and Shadow Chancellor.

He thinly veiled this personal dislike by referring to the edge he clearly felt he enjoyed over Herr Kohl in ability and experience.

But Herr Schmidt was not the man to make a point of not wishing Herr Kohl all the best when he won the vote of confidence and took over as Chancel-

He remains convinced that he himself would be the better Chancellor by far, but he has far too much respect for democratic institutions to be motivated solely by personal animosity at such a

Schmidt will obviously have expected his Chancellorship to come to an end on a different note, and it was bound to do so whichever way the voting went.

If Herr Kohl had failed to get the majority he needed, Chancellor Schmidt would have remained in office for a mere two months more pending fresh

· Arguably Schmidt might not have been able to visualise ever calling it a day. He is one of those people who would never voluntarily quit, either because they're conscientious or because they're convinced no-one else could do the job as well, let alone better.

His close associates have been known to suggest he might retire. He refused point-blank despite health problems. He also paid scant attention to warnings that the Social and Free Democratic coalition was on the verge of breakdown.

But when there was no longer any denying that its days were numbered he did not wait until his majority vanished into thin air; he forced his opponents, Genscher and Lambsdorff, to quit.

When the chips were down Chancelfor Schmidt was determined not only to take his leave in dignity but also to do the right thing by his party, the Social Democrats.

He had always had difficulties with the SPD and was often at odds with it, even though he had served as vicechairman of the party since 1968.

Schmidt first displeased the SPD when, as a former first lieutenant in the Wehrmacht, he took part in a Bundeswehr exercise for reservists a few years after rearmament, to which many Social Democrats had been strongly opposed.

He failed to gain election as SPD leader in his home town, Hamburg, while later, as floor leader. Cabinet Minister and Chancellor, he fought pitched battos with SPD leader Willy Brandt.

Herr Brandt, he felt, was opening the party too widely to new and fashionable trends.

He was at daggers drawn with leftwing Young Socialists. In Hamburg he once told party delegates then were stricken by a "crisis of the brain."

These battles went down in post-war SPD history, as have Schmidt's more recent disputes with Erhard Eppler, the former SPD leader in Baden-Württemberg, and Oskar Lafontaine, SPD mayor of Saarbrücken.

He took a dim view of Herr Brandt's determination to throw open the party to a wide range of centre-left views, preferring to rely on the trade unions and traditionally Social Democratic voters.

Helmut Schmidt did not like the idea of appealing and relying to any great extent on new social strata for support. He long had misgivings about the newcomers with their half-baked ideas.

Personal relations between Herr Schmidt and Herr Brandt have improved substantially in recent months. but the basic problem inherent in this difference in outlook remains.

So it would be amazing if Schmidt were to accept Herbert Wehner's offer of taking over from Herr Wehner, 76, as leader of the SPD parliamentary party.

That would be sure to lead to constant clashes, and they could well be even more serious now the SPD is in opposition in Bonn.

It would even be a personal sacrifice for the party's sake from Herr Schmidt's point of view if he were to stand for Chancellor in the general elec-

He might well, as Shadow Chancellor, win the SPD several per cent more votes at the polls, but he would be unlikely to forget that he was being used solely as a vote-winher.

The SPD may have branded Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP leader and Foreign Minister, a traitor. But Herr Schmidt and other Social Democrats are well aware that the SPD is partly to blame for the gradual break-up of the SPD-FDP coalition.

Herr Schmidt himself cannot entirely be absolved of blame. He was so worried by the prospect of worldwide deflation that he preferred not to reduce the

Instead of embarking on a change of

direction in good time by making mi-

nor, cautious changes he waited until

spring 1981, six months after the last ge-

neral election, before proposing outs

great i deal of my parliamentary

These cuts, in the 1982 budget esti-

mates, promptly brought tension in the

coalition to a head. In the 1981 summer

between a turning point or calling it a

Schmidt the international economist

neglected home ground. He counted on

the trade unions' common sense, refer-

red to even higher unemployment

elsewhere and pilloried high US interest

His international economic analyses

sounded magnificent and no-one de-

rates at every opportunity.

353 there was already talk of a choice

creases in 1973/74.

Sationalis en Zalentin favour of a pragmatic approach. Helmut Schmidt felt that political national debt in the good years that fol-

lowed the initial round of oil price in-He was too late in realising that the decline in GNP growth rates would the Third Reich as degenerate. make it impossible to continue many welfare and other financial provisions

were genuine, not artificial.

But he was convinced that to be a moral authority, the conscience of the nation, as it were, was irreconcilable that were, as he admitted, "asking a with the political job of running the government.

> Schmidt was one of the keenest advocates of emergency legislation (provisions drawn up in the late 60s for allocating responsibilities in the event of the proverbial emergency) in the SPD.

two or three instances.

nled that he knew what he was talking about on monetary policy, but he allowed announcements and promises to be made that could not possibly be He allowed legislation to be passed that was bound to need amending and to the threat posed by Soviet S-20s.

developments to take their course that necessitated quick repair jobs rather than drawing up long-term concepts by which to influence or determine the course of developments.

In comparison with his two immediate predecessors as Bonn Chancellor, Willy Brandt and Kurt Georg Kleainger, Helmut Schmidt could rightly feel he was playing a leading role on the international economic stage.

He served only two years as Finance and Economic Affairs Minister, but he was an economics graduate and his theoretical knowledge had been fleshed out with practical experience as SPD leader in the Bundestag.

He first made a name for himself in security policy but was so disappointed at getting nowhere in Opposition in Bonn that in 1961 he returned to Hamburg as Senator for Home Affairs,

In 1962 large areas of the city were devastated by floods. Helmut Schmidt set aside legal provisions that were, in any case, unclear, and personally supervised and assumed responsibility for rescue and relief operations,

This earned him the reputation of being a man of action, an image he took good care to retain, although he was later less enthusiastic about it.

His interests, inclinations and preferences grew with each successive political assignment he took on.

As Defence Minister in the early years of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn he was sceptical about the Ostpolitik pursued by Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr.

He later became an enthusiastic advocate of what he even went so far as to call security partnership with Moscow. He visited East German leader Erich Honecker in the GDR and would like. if he manages to find the time, to write a book about the two German states.

He only showed reluctance when a strange combination of Helmut Kohl. the CDU leader, and intellectuals called on him to assume both political and intellectual leadership.

He suspected this appeal of representing a demand for ideological leadership, whereas he has always been in

and intellectual leadership were not to be combined. He had no objection to lining the walls of the Chancellor's Office with paintings by artists banned in

He was happy to have a large Henry Moore statue in the garden of the Chancellor's Office, and these interests

He is well aware that politics calls not just, as he regularly emphasises, for consistency and predictability, clarity and truth, but also for ploys and tactics.

The exaggerated fears of its opponents may have been dispelled in time but he conceded some years later that he would, on reflection, prefer to have made somewhat different provisions in

But his major exercise in gamesmanship in recent years must surely have been Nato missile modernisation, the plan to introduce a new generation of medium-range US missiles in response

## Proposal aims at forcing multinationals to reveal information

to force multinational corpowith subsidiaries in Europe tell sorkforces what is going on have have up and tabled in the Europarat But voting has been delayed beof opposition. There have been obfrom many firms, including some erica, Hans-Hagen Bremer, of Die are describes the background to live become known as the Vredel-17 December 1980, the management and staff of the Belgian

works in Forest, near Brussels, ed to their surprise that the plant Puts a high rating on friendship to be shut down two weeks later.

Helmut Schmidt, (Photo: J. H. Danie is management and workers knew He was seriously worried that the said not lessen the shock. A year viet threat might result in military in the 905 people employed at the political consequences that would be had been assured that it would erdose down "even if we have to That was why he sought on sent

### on Mr Brezhnev in person the components. In the end the Soviet beforeign policy was so riled that he brushed the por

Herr Schmidt succeeded in principalitical parties is all the more dutalks held between the American in when double standards are ap-

the Russians, but he will not ordered and material back-up cannot be have envisaged 572 Pershing 2 wided.

Cruise missiles being stationed in the Gandhi said to Mountbatten: tral Europe if these talks, were to but alone." then one has firm principles they

At times Herr Schmidt has run 1 win all directions and to everyone. (and continues to do so) of allowing that a compass the course cannot political perspicacity to be clouded saintained.

been fateful for Europe.

work from the table.

occasions in hours of talks to ince

personal relationships.

He rates friendships highly, we men near and far feel guidelines
He rates friendships highly, we need to know mutual respect is all they amount they stand. This is no way conand once he is convinced that some that the fact that German foreign
has outstanding personal qualities, by incorporates its fair share of
to nothing will make him change mails and must continue to do so.

In this connection the point that there is some degree of readiness to the necessary with Schmidt is some degree of readiness to the necessary with Schmidt is some degree of readiness to the necessary with schmidt is some degree of readiness to the necessary with the necessary w

the person in question might be of the national interests are affected other side of the political fence.

Why else would be have invited that. In such cases we must clearly mann Höcherl of the CSU and Charles we stand and brook no amtian Democrats Rainer Barzel and Charles.

hard Schröder to his 40th wedding to fail to do so, national identity niversary a few months ago! He he loser.

Genscher, incidentally, was not invite higible though differences on Health problems have twice to in policy between political parties him more trouble than he was prepare the may, on closer scrutiny, be to admit. A few month after he did be, there may still be strong diover at the Defence Ministry his he con ways and means, seemed to be declining rapidly. It his is not the time for subtle indoctors finally diagnosed and the for coarse accusations. What Gerhim for glandular trouble.

him for glandular trouble.

Wants is a sign of solidarity on
Throughout 1981 he had hear that and security policy. ble. In October he was given a pacetar neighbours call for certainty on

ker and sought to play down the part and sought to play down the part and views and intentions. Everyone cal repercussions of his care to know what Bonn has in mind problems. But he is unlikely complete to know what Bonn has in mind problems. But he is unlikely complete to know what Bonn has in mind to have recovered.

In recent weeks he has seemed to retain a level-headed out-old self again, to have reverted to the land a sense of balance in foreign old convictions, But that will have been at this stage still to be the retain a level-headed out-old self again, to have reverted to the land a sense of balance in foreign old convictions, But that will have been at this stage still to be

old convictions. But that will have the mainly due to the feeling of snorth aught also still to be possible to relief resulting from his decision has then with the desire to keep make sure it was he and not other than all the same and freedom.

After eight and a half years of being and freedom.

After eight and a half years of being your must allow all free-born restricted to the role of a linkman with everything life has to offer. It ween two conflicting interests her the be indeed our common birth-bis leave the feeling of wielding possible to be indeed our common birth-

his leave, the feeling of wielding point.

Hans Reise

(Suddenische Zeitung, 30 September

Günter Diehl (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, | October 1982) make brassieres one day instead of

It was a courageous statement to make considering the problems of the motor industry as a whole.

The management at Forest were not told of the closure decision until it was

The European Trade Union Federation (ETF) quotes this case as "the most crass" example of how multinational corporations are powerless against their foreign head offices.

Management at Forest had no choice. They had to shut down the plant as told by the head office in Paris. That meant that a collective bargaining deal drawn up at Forest was not worth the paper it was written on. The deal provided that staff were to be consulted on all important decisions.

BTF says there should be laws to make sure that employees of European subsidiaries of multinational corporations are told what is going on. It has produced a list of 18 cases to make its

The European Parliament in Strasbourg last month dealt with a bill along these lines. The debate was held under general heading "Vredeling Guidelines", after their author, Dutch Socialist Henk Vredeling, a former EEC commissioner.

The aim of the guidelines is to control the activities of multinational corporations in the BBC and make them conform to uniform European standards, so that people can find out what they are doing.

If this is achieved it would mark the first concrete success for the international trade union movement in a fight to limit the power of the multinationals that began ten years ago.

The Europarliament will present its recommendations at its next session in

The EEC Commission will then put its guidelines before the Council of Ministers for a final decision. It remains to be seen, however, whe-

ther the vote in the Europarliament will soon be followed by a Council of Ministers decision.

The debate on the Vredeling paper, which the BEC Commission presented on 24 October 1980, has caused as much controversy on a European plane

as labour co-determination caused in Germany.

Essentially, the draft provides that the head office of a corporation must regularly tell subsidiaries of important economic and financial matters concerning the corporation as a whole.

This obligation would include investment, cutbacks, and closures, the shifting plants, new production methods,

and cooperation with other companies. The subsidiaries would be obliged to tell staff representatives.

Sanctions would be imposed where there were breaches. Predictably, this has upset manage-

UNICE, a federation of European industrial associations, questioned the

need for such guidelines. The 40,000 companies that form UNICE, a statement by the federation said, would be subjected to an information obligation that they fulfil anyway

- mostly voluntarily. The National Federation of German Industry (BDI), a powerful member of UNICE, and the National Association of German Employers (BDA) also rejected the guidelines as "superfluous and dangerous to the social

Labour-management relations, they said, were organic and historic structures within the EEC that differed from country to country.

BDI and BDA suggested that the criteria as used in the guidelines would apply not only to multinational corporations but to medium sized companies as well and that they would expose them to an "unchecked information and consultation obligation."

According to the London Financial Times, it was primarily America's industry that reacted angrily to the proposals because they would also apply to the Buropean subsidiaries of companies based outside the Common Market.

The National Foreign Trade Council in New York and the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels said that this all would have an effect on American investments in Europe.

Individual American corporations with European subsidiaries jointly whipped up support against the propo-

Their action is spearheaded by law-

## Confidence vote puts Kohl in

Continued from page 1

electorate and gaining confidence? Can he keep Strauss at bay? Can the FDP regain electoral support in time? For the sake of party politics one can but hope it

Survival of the FDP in the Bundestag would surely be preferable to absolute majorities, and definitely preferable to the catastrophe of a hung parliament.

So from now on the Liberals must make an all-out effort to present a distinctive appeareance, and to do so they will need the support of left-wing Liberals who are now sulking in the wings.

The electoral position will be similar to 1980 in that then as now the opponent is Herr Strauss.

One can but hope that FDP voters. when the emotional dust has settled,

gradually come to realise this is the case. The next general election could, like

To strengthen the FDP would be to weaken Herr Strauss's position.

If the coalition led by Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher were to fail in the short term troubled times would lie ahead: either a minority government or a Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats.

It would not be the first Grand Coalition, but a coalition of the two major parties would be undesirable nonetheless. The alternative would be for the Greens, or environmentalists, and the Reds, or Social Democrats, to succeed in taking the country to the brink of ungovernability. Jargen Offenbach

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 2 October 1982)

yer Bart Fisher, a partner in the Washington law firm Patton, Boggs & Blow.

According to the International Herald Tribune, Fisher - acting for his industrial clients, among them the food firm Mars - managed to persuade some senators and congressmen to table bills in Congress that would, under penalty, prohibit US companies from revealing business data to Europe.

The campaign mounted by Fisher. who, in an interview with the French daily Le Monde, threatened retaliatory action by American industry, raised some eyebrows in his own camp.

Several major corporations, including IBM, Kodak, Ford, General Motors and International Harvester, publicly distanced themselves from his threats. And the National Foreign Trade Council struck Fisher's law office from its

America's industrial lobby is trying to be more discreet in puthing its views to Europeans.

US industrialists no longer want to protest directly against the guidelines. Instead, they want to exert their influence on EBC institutions through UNICE.

The Vredeling Guidelines, which were originally expected to gather dust in the drawers of EEC bureaucrats, have kicked it up instead.

The EEC Economic and Social Affairs Committee - a consultative body consisting of labour, management and representatives of such disparate interests as the trades, farmers and consumers - has voted narrowly in favour.

The Europarliament's legal, economio and social affairs committees, have also voted in favour.

A proposal by the German Christian Democrat Philipp von Bismarck to water the guidelines down on some points found no majority in the economic affairs committee.

A "moderate" recommendation by a British Conservative MEP put forward n the social affairs committee was deeated by a majority consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Commu-

The course of the committee meetings made it clear that the Vredeling paper can no longer be brushed aside in the European Parliament.

The "opposition" is therefore trying to delay matters through a flood of amendment proposals.

This has been made easier because the text of the Commission's draft is unclear in parts. The 284 amendment motions, many of which have not yet been translated

munity, have forced the Europarliament to postpone voting in October. It is, however, unlikely that these delaying tactics will prevent a majority in

into the official languages of the Com-

The major points concern not only the question as to how large a company must be for the guidelines to apply but also how often management must inform the staff. They also concern the question as to how extensive and binding this information obligation is to be.

While the opponents of the guidelines (primarily British Conservatives and some Christian Democrats and Liberals) favour only principles governing voluntary information and are trying to reduce the extent of the information through special secrecy clauses, the supporters (primarily Euro-MPs close to the trade unions, Socialists, Communists and some Christian Democrats) insist on binding legal provisions.

Hans-Hagen Bremer (Die Zeit, i, October 1982)



### THE ECONOMY

## Immediate steps needed to stabilise banking system

Donn economic policy makers have long as the deutschemark was cheap for taken the easy way out by blaming foreign buyers. unemployment on stagnating growth, structural changes in the world economy and lack of demand.

These explanations are as superficial as attempts to blame it all on anti-inflationary policy, The fact is that Germany's economy would have been strong enough to cope with the world-wide crisis if Bonn had heeded the warnings in

1 Economic policy everywhere until right into the 1960s was directed at high growth through cheap money. And this is exactly what was needed in the first post-war decade.

The overall growth of net earnings permitted an ever more generous wage policy which climaxed in a wage explosion in 1969, together with a fine-mesh social security net.

Public sector spending grew at a dizzying rate and with it, of course, the public debt,

But then, in the late 1960s, the world began to change. The excesses of previous years; claimed their toll and growth was halted.

But the policy makers ignored this and the much admired Federal Republic of Germany, along with other countries, stumbled into the turbulent

The monetary confusion that was to follow was foreshadowed at an early stage. To prevent the doutschemark from skyrocketing beyond its actual value, the Bundesbank had to buy billions of dollars and sell doutschemarks. This boosted the liquidity of banks and, along with it, the inflation rates.

The consequences of the transition to floating exchange rates coincided with the quadrupling of oil prices.

The reaction was slow in coming and now seduced by the temporary weakness of Opec (which has purely economic reasons), we are once more neglecting the task of finding alternative sour-

We also pay too little attention to the overburdening of the international financing system through the excessive indebtedness of many countries.

What is needed now is more stringent bank controls, a legally stipulated consolidation of the balances of banking concerns and safeguards in time against a possible collapse of banks. We must not allow ourselves to leave a dangerous development unchecked but must take preventive action.

! Since wage policy did not immediately after the oil shock take into account that buying power would be transferred to the Opeo countries, a recession occurred in 1974 and 1975, together with spiralling inflation rates: North in the

... Industry, fighting the deterioration of the cost-price ratio, became vulnerable. As carnings dwindled, investments also declined. Capital investments in this country rose by only 18 per cent in the 1970s, compared with 49 per cent in Jamanufactor said to the said continue

... The growing volume of state borrowing put a strain on capital markets and hiked interest rates, product plant colors. Those who today maintain that our growing exports prové our competitive-

ness tend to overlook the fact that the

influx of foreign orders rose only as

foreign buyers.

· But things have changed now, and foreign orders are declining! And exports will follow suit with a slight time lag."

There can be no overlooking the fact that Germany is lagging behind technologically, which means that it must step up research and development.

Following intensive and concerted discussions, it should be able to change the social security system.

Legislators have gone overboard in providing social benefits that can now no longer be paid for.

But since no coalition wants to face an election campaign under the cloud of having dismantled the social security system, it is unlikely that any reforms will be made instantly.

This also applies to the reorientation of fiscal policy as a whole. The supplementary budget for 1982 and the 1983 federal budget must be passed before the year is over. But it is unthinkable that this will be done in one fell swoop.

New rehabilitation measures will be modest and more borrowing inevitable. What is possible, however, is to shift the emphasis from consumption to investment spending. This would have to be followed in 1983 by a combination of higher direct and lower indirect taxes in the form of increased VAT.

Since 1983 will predictably bring with serious setbacks in the international economy, any new economic policy will have to make the necessary provisions o cope with such risks.

And any long-term programme must also aim at creating new jobs. Such a programme should include deregulation, stemming state bureaucracy and ohanging the public sector spending policy with the new emphasis being on investment. We also need a more equitable system, of social benefits, more confidence in the economy and continued restructuring of our industrial production with a view to preserving jobs.

In short, the entire fiscal system is needs reorganisation. Cermany has paid dearly in the past 18 months to learn its lesson. Walter Trautmann

; (Nürnbatger Nachrichten, 24 September (982)

2 M = 8.5%Unemployment standard **Bankruptcles** 1982 (estimate)

The 1930s crash

## On the brink of disaster as new patterns emerge

1932 (at today's purchasing power) 1982 (estimate)

Just like 50 years ago?

Eleven million are out of work in EEC countries, including two million in Germany. Twenty five million are out of work in OECD countries.

Income

per head

This and other indicators show that the world economy is on the verge of a major crisis. Since the spring, the slump has worsened in almost every country, including Germany.

The Kiel Institute for the World Ecanomy is pessimistic: it forecasts that demand and production in Western Europe and Japan will decline further. And even in the United States there is

no sign that the continued slump will now be followed by a marked improve-

... Other forecasts are equally pessimistio. They say the further decline in the world:economy will also cut back foreign orders in Germany.

According to the Bundesbank, the trend will soon result in a fall in exports. Exports will no longer act as the locomotive of the economy.

... What is happening now is that new economic patterns are becoming visible, reflecting the worldwide crisis and the growing current account problems of the Third World and the East Bloc countries, which have had to out down on their imports.

.This has made the domestic market all the more important. Home demand 

The next Bonn government should

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reactivating the principles of a same preneurs declined over the economy, investment potentials must period from 13 per cent to barely the course by thoroughly strengthened at the original consumption while not losing sign be trend continued at this rate, the importance of consolidating a would be only 1.5m self employed and social security finances. This player 2000 and none by 2034. would serve to provide more most layer, that is not likely. It is sharp investment.

The most dangerous weakness to balloning sector. This is now at an is the continued rejectors in the lost investment.

is the continued reluctance in the ind

danger that rising unemployment in a major economic and social be taken as an excuse for protection. measures and higher subsidies. Heroth, Economic Affairs Se-

desbank speaks of his evaluation of the stock exchange, which fact that neighbouring countries pinning its hopes on a new government as better off in this respect is not

realising that social security payments be cut back if investment is the are many reasons. Many who

undergo surgery to put them on a significant process in industry and footing. Many of the lavish benefit area.

Bonn has the double chance of the per cent in 1981.

Bonn has the double chance of the per cent in 1981.

Beginning and of a relatively still to have and regulations are hampered by a economy. It would therefore be law and regulations more disappointing if this chance has been disappointed in the chance has been been considered in the control of the conomy of the forci-

**BUSINESS** 

## Era of the disappearing entrepreneur

regulations."



small businessman is becoming er in Germany. People are less to take the risks involved than

18 Marmail and medium sized businesan essential part of the market-& Frankfurt banker Philipp von un once said, they are "the yeast geps the market processes

gile past 20 years one in four enkurs has either been forced out these or voluntarily thrown in the

1961 there were 3.3m self em-In 1981 there were only 2.4m. concentrate on a double strategy. Importion of the working popula-

trial world to invest.

In this country, investment has by 17 per cent of the employed declining for years:

This has brought Germany on winto business in 1962. By 1976, par with the other industrial nation, we down to seven per cent. Yet everybody knows that low in the there was a slight rise in the ment is the main reason for the wint of 1980, experts do not regard economy's problems—low growth attaining point.

high unemployment.

At the same time, there is a give sommunity regard the general

Fortunately, there are some similar Berlin and himself an entrepreimprovement. In its latest monthly report, the distribution for the needs of the desbank speaks of his a despendence of the speaks of his a despendence of the speaks.

Another major positive aspect is not development of the balance of a consolation.

development of the balance of all examples: The proportion of ments and the inflation rate, which applyed to the total working obviously passed its peak.

Major framework conditions for 10.17 per cent in 1980 in France due to the total working the second transfer to the second transf dustry have improved, particularly fount 6.4 to 10.4 per cent in Holstabilisation of production costs. Even in America, it dropped from Piscal policy makers are glasses 6.8 per cent during the same

boosted. The public sector finances to economic structure and the

the past decades should be remote trample, the corner grocer could This does not mean that this is this tapet with the supermarket.

"market economy manifesto." But thing into business: energy and change must be made if thing into business: energy and improve.

There are plenty of possible ward are among the highest in the means of defusing the crisis and its mover (before income and corporection should start at home.

Born has the double chance of the start are businessed business.

gners who run businesses here would never have taken the plunge had they been able to read the German rules and

The state of the economy and the tide of bankruptcles are not exactly encou-

A few figures: In 1960, there were 2,700 bankruptcles. In 1980, there were more than 9,000. In the first six months this year 7,500 businesses had to throw

The most important reason for the dwindling number of entrepreneurs, however, is the change in attitude towards work and leisure time. The employed working population is becoming more like civil servants.

In deciding whether to go into business or not, they have to weigh factors that Professor Norbert Szyperski of Cologne University's Seminar on Planning puts this way: On the one hand there is freedom of decision and action, the implementation of personal ideas and independence - the price of which is a high degree of risk and hard work. Many consider this price too high.

On the other hand, there is a good income, much leisure time and an extensive social security net. Who would exchange this for all the sweat and tears of running a business? Clearly, only those with a strong drive for indepen-

Naturally, this reluctance to go into business does not apply to all sectors in equal measure. But the golden years of the Grundigs and Krupps, Flicks and Siemens are over

bank in Bochum, North Rhine-Westphalis, has a lending policy that defles most economic principles. The GLS, Gemeinschaft für Leihen und Schenken (Community Bank for Lending and Giving) does not try to earn sither itself or its members profit, say the bank, the main in the best of

It does not lend because a would-be borrower would be a good risk. Loans must be used for what the bank calls "socially desirable" projects.

The GLS is managed be members of the Anthroposophical Society, followers of the spiritualistic doctrine of Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925).

It has 3,500 depositors with a total of DM40m, and a lending capacity of

GLS manager Walter Burkart says projects must be unselfish, cooperative

For example: the OLS backs the Sophienlust farm in Schleswig-Holstein. To enable farmer Christof Klemmer to buy the farm, it provided an interestfree credit of DM1.4m for an indefinite

Klemmer founded an agricultural commune with 80 members which now farms the land without artificial fertilisers and pesticides.

The bank requires no collateral. Potential borrowers are simply interviewed to find out what sort of people they are; but large sums are usually lent only to borrower-communities.

The rule here is that every member of

the community can borrow up to

The first year when again more companies were entered into the Companies Register than were deleted was 1977. Last year, the number of new companies (52,000) declined again, but it still exceeded the number of those going out of business by 30,000.

The sector that offers some hope is the service industry. According to the Federal Statistical Office, there was a rise of 15 per cent to 750,000 independent businesses over the past 20 years, making this the strongest bastion of the self-employed.

.The danger to the economy in the long run lies in the fact that virtually none of the newly established businesses are innovative. New technologies or pioneering inventions as entrepreneurial apringboards are rarities.

The least inclination to go into business can be found among those groups that could have provided decisive impulses for technical innovation, i.e. engineers, concludes the Cologne University Seminar on Planning.

Last year, Bonn Research Minister Andreas von Bulow said: "We must provide incentives for technology-oriented entrepreneurs because it is here that our chances lie - especially in times of rising unemployment — to provide new jobs and impulses for a broad application of new technologies,"

His Ministry is working on attempts to revive this type of entrepreneurial spirit, and DM8m has been set aside for this purpose in the Ministry's 1983 bud-

At the latest by the beginning of next year the Ministry intends to present a plan that will provide incentives in the form of financial assistance - through tax relief, favourable credit terms or non-repayable subsidies. . 1-12.

Most new entrepreneurs regard financing as their biggest obstacle. According to the Bonn Institute for Research into Small and Medium Sized

1982 Insolvencies Fed Rep Germany First quarter figures 1981 1472

Businesses, 50 per cent of now entrepreneurs need starting capital of more than DM60,000, 20 per cent need more than DM150,000 and only 17 per cent can manage on less than DM30,000.

The many public sector credit facilities aimed at helping a business have one major disadvantage: too few people know about them.

The same applies to the counselling services provided by the various chambers of commerce and similar organisa-

The fact that one in two new entrepreneurs has to give up in the first five years shows that there is a need for much more sound information.

More thorough and expert preparation, could have saved quite a few of these new businessmen.

In view of unemployment problems. it. must also, be remembered that a sound policy simed at promoting small and medium sized businesses is also a sound employment policy. After all, this type of business employs more than two-thirds of the total work force.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Weit,

## The bank that gives its money away

DM3.000. This naturally means that any group that needs money to make a major investment like buying a farm would have to be fairly large.

GLS now backs 88 Waldorf schoots. 56 agricultural projects, 56 teaching and therapeutic institutions, Waldorf kindergartens, youth projects, training facilities and old people's homes: some 400 projects all told.

The bank's guidelines don't come from a banking manual but from the teaching of Rudolf Steiner who said: working together is the greater the less the individual lays claim to the proceeds of his work, i.e., the more of these proceeds he turns over to his fellow man and the more he satisfies his own needs from the work of others rather than his own."

So the bank promotes primarily projects in which many people live and work together, putting their incomes into one put from which everybody takes as much as he believes he needs.

Private ownership of means of production has been eliminated. Thus, for instance, the Sophienlust farm belongs. to all of the 80 people who live and work on it.

Naturally, the money the GLS uses must gome from somewhere - even if the bank is not interested in making a

The 3,500 depositors can choose whother they want to draw regular interest on their money or X per cent less than regular or no interest at all.

They must be pretty convinced anthroposophists to go along with such an arrangement; 700 of the depositors have opted for the "no interest" arrangement.

Burkart: "Most of those who go to Kalkar or Brokdorf to demonstrate against the nuclear power stations there have savings or checking accounts in regular banks, And while they demonstrate, their banks use their money to finance these projects."

This is quite an extreme example; but to take one's money from a regular. bank and put it in a GLS account. The balance sheet of this bank shows that it has itself invested more than DM12m with other banks and what those banks finance with that money those banks fi nance with that money are certainly not no-clow oases.

Even the GLS cannot exist as an island in the banking system. What Burkart would like best is for

people not to invest their money with his bank but to use it to back initiatives with direct credits. As he puts it, the ultimate goal of his bank is to become su-Dietmar Hawranek perfluous.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 September (982)

Cherly Land

in partner each contributed a

### **PERSPECTIVE**

## Working out a future for the past that lies in a cellar: filed Nazi records

I of Nazi records is stored in a cellar in Zehlendorf, a Berlin suburb in the American sector of the divided city.

The cellar used to be an SS phonetapping centre, but for over 30 years it has housed the records of the tappers and the tapped.

They include two almost complete sets of records of Nazi party members, including handwritten membership application forms, so no-one can say he never knew he was a member.

The 10.7 million membership cards were found by the US Army at the end of the war in a paper mill near Munich, where the party planned to destroy

They include about 600,000 SS personnel files, accounting for roughly 60 per cent of SS membership, and 500,000 SA membership files.

Then there are 100,000 files of the Volksgerichtshof, the People's Court of Roland Freisler, the hanging judge, and the arbitration tribunal of the Nazi par-

There were 1.5 million files of party correspondence, 2.5 million file cards amassed by the immigration centre for Auslandsdeutsche, or ethnic Germans from beyond the borders of the Reich.

There are 500,000 files of the Reichskulturkammer, the Nazi organisation that ran the arts in the Third Reich, and

25

100 Par D

neat rows of documents relating to all manner of other Third Reich organisa-

They include files neatly lettered along the spine with names such as Lebensborn, National Socialist gold badge of honour, National Socialist senior members' league and Reichswerke Her-

The document centre is run by the US State Department, and strict rules govern who is given access and what hey are allowed to read.

Information or copies of records are supplied only to courts; government authorities in friendly countries and histo-

In the early post-war years the files were used mainly for trials of war criminals and denazification proceedings.

Nowadays they are used mainly to rocess applications by German nationals for compensation for property for-

Before long the files will in their ontirety be of no more than historic interest.

There are said to be technical and le-For years negotiations have been problems still outstanding. The technical problems probably amount to the fact that the Americans first want to microfilm the roughly 30 million files.

takes time.

tive agency.

tected? .

ready to be signed. .

In autumn 1979 Bonn Interior Minis-

ter Gerhart Baum said the document

centre would be taken over by German

The Foreign Office, the Interior Mi-

nistry, the Federal Archives and US au-

thorities were agreed in principle that

the files were to be handed over to the

Berlin unit of the Bundesverwaltungs-

amt, a Bonn government administra-

be allowed to consult the files and in

what connection. Who should be entit-

led to consult Nazi, SS and SA records

members who were still alive to be pro-

and how were the rights of Nazi party

.Agreement has since been reached on

these points. The agreement on the

transfer of custody, including regula-

tions governing use of the facility, is

There is even an entry in the Bonn

budget for the administrative costs of

running the Nazi document centre. But

the USA has yet to sign on the dotted

The points at issue were who was to

authorities by 1981 at the latest.

They have been working on this for years but have still only microfilmed about half the contents of the cellar.

No-one seems sure what the legal problems are. Someone or other in Washington is still not entirely happy about some turn of phrase or other in the regulations governing use of the facilities.

· The going has been just as slow on the handrover of the former Kammergericht, or superior court of justice, also in the US.sector.

West Berlin Senate has been negotiating for the return of this building. which served as the headquarters of the Allied Control Council after the war.

### 480 empty rooms

West Berlin's Kammergericht is housed in cramped quarters in the former Reichskriegsgericht, or court martial, and a number of other buildings.

There were plans to build a new courthouse, but they were shelved as long as there were hopes the Allies might vacate the Control Council build

The Control Council has not met since Marshal Shokolovski declared a session adjourned on 20 March 1948, while the Allied Travel Office, which used to be housed in the same building. has moved.

The Allied air safety centre is the only department that still uses it. It operates in 20 rooms, leaving the other 480

In summer 1979 the Four Powers said they were prepared to move the air safety centre, which supervises air traffic over Berlin, and hand over the building to the German authorities.

The only outstanding problems, it was said, were minor details in respect

of the replacement building. The MOTORING are a problem.

Buildings have been inspected shortlisted and new buildings conseed. Whatever suggestions were: Daimler-Benz stakes its

The latest idea is that of build new air safety centre in the Klein next door to the Control Councilly

This would seem to indicate to tus issues are involved, and not prepared to rick appropriate to the prepared t prepared to risk suggesting that a est idea will finally make the grad

Soviet attitude is unpredictable, simler-Benz has consolidated its It cannot be long before the Allie see in Indonesia by moving its assafety centre is the only Four-Port by plant in Djakarta.

Air traffic in the corridor is trained a few hundred cars a year, from Berlin is still recorded an physical 1,300. The company says it is forms that are relayed to the Russ ally non-Japanese motor vehicle. The Soviet authorities accept done in the country. flights but express reservations the hopes that eventually, by more foreign flights because, they say, they establishing itself in Indonesia, it corridors are not suited for them. They in a good position to export to Soldiers of the Four Powers are taken countries including China.

Soldiers of the Four Powers set Asian countries, including China. get on better together in chess and the assembly plant until now was in tennis tournaments, but the paper days port area. That site, used by is in any case mere routine.

There have been no incident for more for 10 years, has been sold cades. Radar in Tegel, Tempellof the new works cost roughly DM30m, Schönefeld, the city's three singled which DEG, a Bonn governmakes the Allied facility virtually and evelopment agency, and an In-

It could have been scrapped

It could have been scrapped of ango, but the Four Powers are her keeps have decided to enter the keep this vestige of Allied rule gold in den, as it were, in a country The Spandau jail for war criming the Japanese are virtually in constill in operation. It could house in the motor vehicles market. prisoners but its only inmate is returned and trucks predomited and the same of the same of the same of the same of Japanese cominterned in Spandau since July 194 for it the car market. At their end was given a life sentence at Nurem and the same of the same

His last fellow-inmates were Accompetition is fleree in commer-Speer and Baldur von Schirach, and by being on the spot has outlived them both.

The jail has four governors a like Benz stand a better chance of liking caught on the hop in Indone-monthly rotation each of the businilar countries. Powers sends in an officer and 3 codes salesmen in Indonesia are to guard a sick old man.

guard a sick old man.

Spandau costs the German tanking that are usually cheaper.

an estimated DM2m a year. The in Stuttgart the parent company
The Western powers have still infi a strategy long before Japanmore than one occasion that they is supetition in commercial vehicles
be prepared to give Hess a repriese further headway and inroads in
they aren't going to do so unless the markets, such as the Middle East.
viet Union agrees.

Soviet ambassador Pyotr Abassa region with a future where a has stressed that Hess must stay by basis needs establishing for the son for ever because he has show pany's products.
sign of regret.

The Western powers could in the release Hess regardless of the share a population of 60 million, view when they happened to have a more than 20 times as many ly to do so.

So for reasons of status 36,000 and Liener felt it was well worth metres of building will be maintain while flying to Indonesia, having a day.

Cynics say the man who is keeping with the customs of the prisoned there has long been a desiry they welcomed guests wearing kept there to ensure that an Alliest sleeved batik shirts.

kept there to ensure that an Aller seeved batik shirts.

lity is kept going.

When Hess dies the Allied agree ling Mercedes cars in Indonesia. on punishing major war criminal asia does not allow Mercedes to die with him and Spandau jail comported and Daimler-Benz are keen handed back to the German sulfor in helr cars in the market to boost It could, in theory, be used to be said go of Daimler-Benz trucks, son German jailbirds of the more is at stake than the Indonesian ventional kind. But it is no longer list. The Ascan countries Indonesia, satisfactory as a prison.

Prison buildings grow outdated there are felt to be the gateway to than court buildings, or so it and China.

Present. Western companies can
Loachim Name of the Messen with the Chinese.

Joachim Name on the long term Peking economic

claim in Asia planners will probably want to buy Western technology.

It will then be too late to start from scratch. Companies will need to be at the ready in suitable locations where they have already gained a foothold.

The best way to prepare for the Chinese market, representatives of German companies in South-East Asia agree, is in the Asean countries.

Customers for industrial goods can already be found in Indonesia and Thailand, so production facilities and sales staff can be set up there.

Singapore as a trading and financial centre ensures the links needed to maintain contacts with company headquar-

Daimler-Benz have fared well with long-term commitments in the past. At a time when oil prices were not heading sky-high the company built up a sales and service network for commercial vehicles in the Middle East.

For years it was hard work and didn't earn much in the way of profits. But' when the oil boom made Middle Eastern countries rich Daimler-Benz deservedly had very good customers indeed.

Middle East orders were so substantial that Daimler-Benz, the leading European manufacturer of heavy trucks. was hardly affected by the recession in its traditional markets.

Daimler-Benz started assembling trucks in the port area of Diskarta 10 vents ago.

The Indonesian government is keen to see investment by German companies. Industry Minister Sochoed hopes Daimler-Benz will bring with them to Indonesia the latest in technology.

"Finance," he says, "is not our problem. Industrial production know-how is the problem."

Trucks and buses are increasingly to be assembled from parts manufactured in Indonesia, while parts shipped from Germany will play a steadily less im-

Japanese assembly works alone are not enough, he feels. "In modern technology the Germans are still streets ahead of the Japanese."

Legal provisions are increasingly obliging Daimler-Benz to look around

A new Mercedes feature, a security container for tools and spare parts.

for suitable local suppliers in Indone-

Difficulties are bound to arise, and the Minister is well aware that local suppliers are going to have to pull out all the stops to meet Daimler-Benz

But this pressure is intended. It will he hopes, help to ensure that industrial standards in Indonesia slowly improve.

Professor Soehoed is keen on consistency. Growth rates have averaged five to six per cent in recent years, and that's how he wants them to stay.

Indonesia, en oil producer, has not aimed at two-figure growth rates, so now demand for oil is declining it faces fewer problems than other petroleum

He says there can be no question of Indonesia finding itself in the same position as, say, Mexico with gigantic projects in the pipeline and serious payments difficulties.

Daimler-Benz are likewise thinking in terms of slowly but surely increasing their presence in South-East Asia, Land has already been bought alongside the assembly works.

It is envisaged as the site of an engine production production facility.

The company is also investing in staff. A training centre has been set up in a suburb of Djakarta. In two years it will turn out 30 mechanics and 30 fit-

The training centre is claimed to be the largest facility of its kind run by private enterprise in Indonesia. Daimler-Benz are certainly proud of what such efforts have enabled them to achieve.

Daimler-Benz trucks, buses and cars assembled in Indonesia largely comply with German quality standards. That is the only way in which they can hope to compete with the much cheaper Japanese models.

The number of local components used in Indonesian Dalmier-Benz models is still so low that they are not much less expensive to manufacture: than in Germany. So quality has to count, and quality controls tend to further increase the price.

German quality will never be fully achieved, it is conceded. So assembly works in Indonesia and Thailand build their right-hand drive Mercedes cars strictly for the local market.

Traffic drives on the left in Singapore too, but cars are imported to Singapore. so Daimler-Benz prefers to ship German-made Mercedes to the city-

Richard Gaul (Die Zeit, 24 September 1982)

Service -

## Better is on the way, but first it'll get worse

Motor manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany are expecting business to get worse before it gets

Manufacturers and suppliers will be working short time in the months ahead, although output should be up slightly and turnover up a little more

In the first eight months of 1982 the number of private cars manufactured in the country was 2.56 million, or 14 per cent more than from January to August

But the output of commercial vehicles was down six per cent to 199,100 units, largely due to a slump in production of transporters, or vans,

The momentum of export business has definitely declined over the past few weeks, whereas between January and August car exports were up 23 and commercial vehicle exports up four per cent in number.

Turnover totalled DM111bn in 1981. or 4.6 per cent more than in 1980.

Motor Manufacturers Association business manager Achim Diekmann told the annual general meeting in Baden-Baden that hopes lay in the fu-

The domestic market for private cars had been in the doldrums for four years, he said, so the backlog of demand ought to come to a head sooner

Domestic sales of commercial vehicles were likewise so low that a further decline was virtually impossible.

In its report for 1981/82 the association stressed the industry's contribution towards keeping the economy going by heavy investment and toward preventing any further deterioration in the job

In 1981 the industry had made capital investments totalling DM8.2bn. It seemed sure to continue investing at a high level in the years ahead.

From 1982 to 1984 German motor manufacturers planned to invest nominally a third more in domestic production facilities than from 1979 to 1981.

They thus emphasised their constant endeavours to stay competitive and safeguard jobs. Their payroli had remained steady, numbering 788,577 at the end of June,

Against international competition they had more than held their own. In the home market car sales were down four per cent in 1981 and a further six per cent in the first half of 1982.

German manufacturers last year sold 2.6 per cent fewer cars at home. The share of the domestic market cornered mported cars was dov 25.3 per cent last year.

In the first half of this year their share slumped further to 23.9 per centi with Japanese imports at 8,9 per cent only a whisker shead of the French, with 8.6 per cent.

German manufacturers have gained ground in most foreign markets over the past 18 months, whereas Japanese firms have lost ground nearly all over Eur-

Exchange-rate vagaries and an attractive product range enabled German motor manufacturers to increase their share of Common Market car sales from 33 to 35 per cental >

Werner Neitzel (Die Weit, 25 September 1982).



# held with a view to transferring custody of the records to German authorities. but in Berlin many things are more

### **PHOTOGRAPHY**

## New outlook on the cabbage leaf

Ts it a stylised wave chiselled in stone? tion of reality. Pho-Lis it a goddess's full head of hair, tos are also shown seen from the rear? Is it some gigaritic

No, it's just a close-up of a cabbage leaf photographed by Edward Weston, 1886-1958, an American, a photographer with an unerring inner eye for the unusua!.

Weston is one of 18 fine photographers from seven countries whose work formed the nucleus of the Photography from 1922 to 1982 exhibition at this year's Photokina fair in Cologne.

It was one of three on show at the city's Kunsthalle, the others being the Dialogue of the Young Generation and the Newspaper Readers' Photographic Competition.

In an outstanding main catalogue Manfred Heiting, who was responsible for the selection, describes the exhibition as an attempt to present, arranged by topic, the basic directions and style elements of photographic art that have evolved over the 60 years.

. Three generations of photography are shown not just as a historic succession but also as a history of the evolution of photographic vision.

In six departments of this internatiohal longitudinal section three photographers each are featured, and they are shown at three levels of reality; the invented, the unusual and the construc-

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

under the headings Signs and Moments in Time, Women in Light and the Handwriting of Nature. These headings prove fruitful flexible enough, especially as they are not intended as a narrow framework or liable to be misunderstood as one. The cabbage leaf mentioned above testifles to the unusual reality continually discovered and

conjured by photographers. They include two other

Their work invariably has more to say than what they show, in Adams' case a black and white Sand Hurdle, in Sommer's an Aluminium Foil that is felt to be plastic.

Otto Steinert, 1915-1978, of Germany



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Americans, Ansel Friederich Seldenstücker's 1925 photograph, Pfützenspringe Adams, 80, and rin, a woman jumping across a puddle in Berlin.

Frederick Sommer, 77. All three bear is a good example of invented reality, the imprint of the West, where they liespecially in his early period; when he launched Subjective Photography and practised it to produce extremely interesting, artificially ambitious proof of his point, as for instance, in Strict Bal-

> A stimulating contrast to Steinert's black and white asceticism is provided by the opulent flower arrangements in colour on textile materials photographed by Jean Batho, 43, of France.

Third in this category comes Walter A. Peterhans, 1897-1960, a surprising and imaginative former Bauhaus man, with the surprising technical versatility of his "applied photography."

An entirely different reality is presented under the heading Construction of Reality as in the monumental industrial buildings reminiscent of Renger-Patzsch photographed by Charles Sheeler, 1883-1965, of America.

Andre Thijssen, 34, of Holland, deals with the subject in a much more abs-tract manner in spatially experienced constellations of contrasting colour sur-

Luigi Chirri, 39, of Italy, on the other hand, frequently includes the natural, organic environment, as in his house walls in Ferrara, completely overgrown with ivy.

This brings as to the Handwriting of Nature, to which Bliot Porter of America has devoted a long life beginning in 1901. He was in Cologne to receive the arts award of the German Photography Association, as was Reinhart Wolf from Hamburg. Jean Dicuzaide, 61, of France deals with minute details, individual leaves, twists and turns of tree roots and bird festhers. In the work.

classical Japanese view of Imagery THE CINEMA a Western approach to seeing the is the exact opposite of what it Ghirri.

Whereas Ghirri with his lyn walls shows us human really grown by nature, Shiotani constnui ly incorporates people and their se ties in his landscapes.

The abundance of perspectives thicky 13, one was tempted to say, photography embraces as soon a rive of the situation of children's surroundings and the riches of wor sand films for young people in the accessories are not excluded is a kel Republic of Germany.

erotic escapades of Helmut New dadvertising. born in Berlin in 1920.

Timm Rautert, 41.

neer from Westphalla who always it ceeded in capturing the "inhibity this year a children's film promoment" of an occurrence, as a mascheme was launched in North 1925 photo of a Berlin woman jump to Westphalia. Eight films were to across a puddle.

Rautert, a student of Steiner and country tremely sensitive to colour and country of documenting children's street and histheme is a pilot project and was such as hopscotch, with unbelief taken with the aid of a DM50,000 after the sight Tollwut by Ilse Hof-

Robert Frank, 58, who is known that the eight, Tollwut by Ilse Holkis book about the average America. Was the German entry at the confirms as a critic of civilisation his that festival. It telles the tale of putation for being an exact observation Micki, 13-year-olds who live both unobtrusive and revealing en theor to each other. day scenes.

In this partly historical, partly top thendship is progressively deslongitudinal section of 60 years of the by increasingly serious differentography Heiting succeeds in continuous their familles.

In this partly historical, partly top thendship is progressively deslongitudinal section of 60 years of the by increasingly serious differentography Heiting succeeds in continuous their familles.

In this partly historical, partly top thendship is progressively deslocation of the succeeds in continuous their familles.

In this partly historical, partly top thendship is progressively deslocation of the succeeds in continuous their familles.

In this partly historical, partly top thendship is progressively deslonging the partly top family and the succeeds in continuous their familles.

In this partly historical, partly top thendship is progressively deslonging the partly top the partly t the Photokina fair.

lover of blow-up photos will see an assister, of differences in social thetic and technical sensation, Face fround and of first love.

Buildings, by Reinhart Wolf.

He photographed New York skyll seems and an further. Both, we would be supported by the same further.

He photographed New York skyloning entries went further. Both, pers using a king-sized camera that the same state of the detail in absolutely exact cus. The photos are printed in one plant title: Betrayal) we are shown on paper 1.80 by 2.90 metres in size that title: Betrayal) we are shown Wolf's work opens up new technical title: Betrayal) we are shown dimensions in giant photography.

Hannes Schule their constant inquisitiveness and tente, tend to get in the way.

## Project aims to get children's films on the commercial circuit

In his Fisherman's Net, for lash vincen new films were shown at we see the sea in a most unusual his year's international festival of ner through the fine mesh of the new through the fine mesh of the new through the fire weeks to be the fire through the fire mesh of the new through the fire through through the fire through the fire through the fire through the

manifest in Women in Light.

It ranges from the classical manifest. A film must be seen by at Paul Outerbridge jr, 1896-1958, of he 10,000 people to make distribution rice and the effectively clothed and make the clothed women of Frantisck Distribution and the control of the

1883-1961, of Czechoslovakia to aid over a long period and with a

orn in Berlin in 1920, tra result, films that were in some Newton dares to unveil some sheavily subsidised are shelved be-

perverted men's daydreams in the adistributors are unable or unwillsuch as Woman in Front of Mirror input them out to the cinemas.
Riding Whip, or Villa d'Este, Come is children are the losers. They end
Two Germans are featured under field to the TV screen. "Children's
heading Signs and Moments in The in Germany are screened on
Friedrich Seidenstücker, 1882-1966 it says the head of family programa Bayerischer Rundfunk in Mu-Seidenstücker was a sharp-end at "Otherwise they just don't

lim in 10 cinemas, from Cologne Rautert, a student of Steinert's in Wichausen, over a three-month

two boys are close friends but

By the staircase of the Kunshale By included the problems of being

ente, tend to get in the way: betrayal to which the title refers betrayal of children by their We are told, in detail and wipolemics, the tale of Camilla and

suffer from the separation of parents, from the arrogant beha-of the US occupation forces and he local authority welfare depart-

in unruly period their mutual hip gives them a feeling of bal-hid support.

film explores children's express-tures and mimiory. It does so fully that it makes a much more impression on the mind than hore educational entries.

Wunderwaffe (German title: Wonder Weapon) is set in Israel not long after the war of liberadeals with streetfighting betalwo gangs of children.

The fighting is tough and inexorable, the boys having been taught by teachers and parents that courage, will to win and military discipline are the highest

There is no room for sentiment in this adult world. The gentle power of the family is a mere facade behind which Yoni's father thrashes his son with a lea-

The boy eventually seeks refuge by the sea with a woman who went mad in a German concentration camp. He felt he had to make a getaway after seriously injuring another boy.

She takes him seriously in her own way and doesn't promptly punish him. Ilan Moshenson, the director, has some very poetic and concentrated sequences that make the film worth seeing for adults too.

A most impressive Icelandic entry was a newcomer in Frankfurt, although Thorstein Jonsson's Punkt, Punkt, Komma, Strich (German title: Stop, Stop, Comma, Dash) was seen last year at the Scandinavian film festival in Lu-

.. It is a comedy about six-year-old twins, Jon and Jan, who are so frank that they force their surroundings to nail colours to the mast.

The entire idea is most imaginative, and the episode in which we are told the tale of Selma, a mongoloid girl next door, is a most sensitive contribution to the subject of the handicapped.

It differs from the Spanish film Malapata (meaning Idiot), which tells the tale of a boy with a hare lip who is made fun of by everyone, in showing that children are not by nature cruel to the handicapped.

They are educated into being cruel toward them.

There were a number of disappointments alongside such pleasant discoveries at the Frankfurt festival. Entries from Czechoslovakia, the Hollywood of children's films, were boring.

The GDR entry; Die dicke Tilla (Fat Tilla), likewise sounded a note of routine and lack of imagination. It seemed more likely to strengthen prejudice against the fat than to foster understanding for outsiders.

An obvious shortcoming of most entries was their length. They all ran for

Wulf Kessler and Lena Stolze, - 202 20-13

From Michael Verhoeven's 'Die Weisse Rose': Hans and Sophie Scholl; played by

Carlotte Harris IN

an hour and a half or more, and after three quarters of an hour at most the juvenile audience began to grow restive.

The children paid little or no more attention to the dialogues and less and less attention to the photographic se-

Hark Bohm's Ich kann auch 'ne Arche bauen (1 Can Build An Ark Too) and Horst Schwaab's Kohlen für die Naunystrasse (Coal for Naunystrasse) told an entirely different tale.

They were screened as part of a retrospective entitled German Children's

Films from 1944 to 1973 and concentrated on visual aspects; Schwaab's film was a silent film.

They were shorter and better suited to a juvenile audience than many newer and much more professionally produced films.

Yet the festival showed nonetheless that interesting children's films are still being made all over the world.

Film promotion measures ought to be aimed with urgency at ensuring they are shown in cinemas and not instalment by instalment on TV, especially as taking children to the matines show would then be more interesting for adults too.

Children's films as screened in Frankfurt are family films. The muchvaunted dialogue with young people might arguably be prompted by a visit to the cinema.

Oliver Tolmein (Süddeutsche Zeltung, 23 September 1982)

## Actress Lena Stolze steps into shoes of Nazi victim

Forty years ago a small group of students got together in Munich to distribute leaflets calling for resistance to

They included brother and sister Hans and Sophie Scholl and styled themselves the White Rose.

They were arrested within a matter of months, accused of high treason and sentenced to death. Hans and Sophie Scholl were executed on 23 February

The sentences passed on members of the White Rose group have, incidentally, to this day not been repealed.

Two German directors, working Independently of each other, have made films on the subject. In both films Sophie Scholl is played by Lena Stolze.

She not only bears a striking resemblance to Sophie Scholl, but she plays her part so convincingly that many will feel she could well be Sophie Scholl in person, returned from the dead to act out the crucial scenes in her short life.

Michael Verhoeven's film, Die Weisse Rose (The White Rose), and Percy Adlon's Funt letzle Tage (Five Last Days) deal with the subject so differenty that they complement each other

Verhoeven gives us a straightforward tale of the five students who try, at a grim period in German history, to mobilise the last forces of good.

Motivated by idealism and profoundly felt Christian belief, they take arms against the advance of violence and op-

It is much to Verhoeven's credit that

(Photo: Filmverlag der Autoreb)

he does not portray everyday life under the Nazis as a Kaleidoscope of horrors. The perverted nature of the Nazi system

comes to light in minor details. We sense it in a sardonic smile or a voice that appeals to Sophie in seductive, gentle tones.

Verhoeven's student resistance workers are not heroes in the accepted sense of the term either. They don't talk blandly of courage and plunge headlong and without hesitation into a kami-

kaze project. They are ordinary youngsters with an ordinary sense of fun. They are nature-loyers, music-lovers and above

all are lovers of life. But they want to live in a world free of dictatorial compulsions. Verhoeven does, however, exaggerate his bid to make young fighters of 1942/43 seem like modern youngsters.

He is not entirely successful in his attempt to make them appear timeless, young people such as hight be found in Munich's student areas today.

Percy Adlon gives the subject an entirely different treatment, Instead of showing us their phase of active resistance he deals with the last five days leading up to Sophie Schoil's execution.

In prison she makes the acquaintance of Else Gebel, with whom she strikes up an immediate friendship. As the two girls talk, the resistance work of the While Rose group again takes shape.

Else Oebel begins increasingly to feel that Sophie's destiny is her own. We are told the touching tale of a human relationship in the shadow of death.

A year ago in his Proust film Celeste Adion proved himself a master of intimate screen drama. In his latest film the drama heightens slowly but surely.

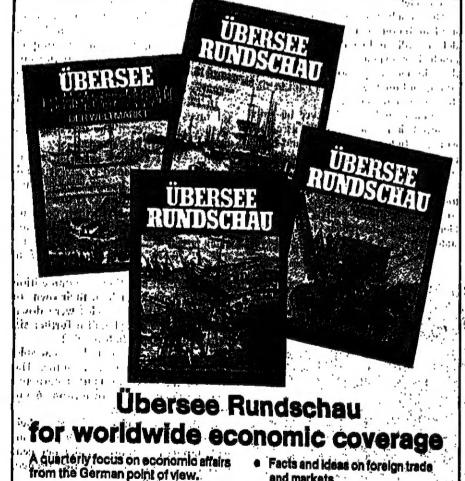
" He too doesn't portray the Nazis as monsters or make out Sophie friends to be supermen.

But as in Verhoeven's version, sporing means are deployed to paint a gripping picture of young people from whom today's youngsters could learn a thing or two!

Verhoeven and Adion have both successfully brought home to a contempo-rary public a phenomenon that threatened to vanish into the oblivion of history textbooks.

One can but wish as many young people as possible, and older people too, of course, will see both films when they are screened at their local cinemas. M. v. Schwarzkoor

(Die Welt, 28 September 1982)



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All of the hand state of the part



of Sadayoshu Shiotani, 83, of Japan, Ansel Adams, 1942 photograph, The Tetons and Saste who combines his ver, in Wyoming, USA, a relative getting a second and

### MUSIC

## Tickling the ivories in the drawing rooms of suburbia...no more

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Whatever happened to the piano? It was the only musical instrument, apart from modern electronic obscenitles, that ever did achieve bourgeois re-

As part of the accepted furniture in a middle-class home it was a focal point of bourgeois musical culture.

Nowadays it seems to have been downgraded to the level of a somewhat faded and scurrilous vestige of an era long gone.

Whoever would think these days of having an ordinary person in a film or TV crime serial episode sit down at home and play the plano for pleasure?

If a piano is featured, it is sure to be a grand plano, and its part as a film property is strictly limited to a handful

It may be acreened for emotional effect, like a thunderstorm, or it will be included either to help someone seduce an unspoilt girl or to console a grass

### 6 Outstanding children musically . . . ran away to lives of political extremism 7

widow (while he is away on business she is alone with Rachmaninov and the ser-

The facts and figures tell a different tale, Last year 36,475 planes and 3,520 grand planos were sold in the Federal Republic of Germany.

More than two out of three were imported. The totals were eight and four per cent down on 1980, and this year sales are likely to be down again.

Yet they were on an impressive increase until two years ago. "Music at home is back in full flower," a manufacturer's brochure put it. "People are beginning to recall the traditional values of harmonious family life and play the piano more."

35

رامن لاعلى

This blurb is from a brochure by Schimmei of Brunswick, the largest manufacturers of planos in Western Eu-

But it must be borne in mind that before the First World War the German plano industry, consisting of countless small manufacturers, made up to 60,000 pianos a year.

Prices were high even in those days. A small plano from Russia, China or Korea cost under 4,000 marks. Japanese pianos cost from 6,000 marks upwards, Brand-name German pianos cost at

least 7,000 marks, and grands sold at prices ranging from about 12,000 to over 100,000 marks.

A schoolteacher had to work seven months to earn the price of a piano, He now has to work only two and a half months to earn the corresponding

So the price is no more the main consideration than it used to be a couple of generations ago, in recent years the trend toward small upright pianos has iost momentum.

The best-selling Schimmel pianos cost between DM8,500 and DM10,000. The first and only manufacturer who tried, a few years ago, to use plastic instead of expensive wood has gone to

A glance at the manufacturing pro-

cess is enough to see that many qualities of craftsmanship are indispensable and can be neither automated nor ratio-

Many glued fine wood parts, for example, have to be matured and acclimatised for weeks before they can be put into position.

So up to nine months elapse from the time a manufacturer takes delivery of the first material to the date when he can supply the finished product.

Only leading manufacturers still make their own keys, and the white keys are only finished in lvory to special order. Normally the ivories are made of plastic, which has the advantage that they don't turn yellow.

The complicated mechanics is manufactured for the most part by a company in the Black Forest. It is an established trade witticism that if a fire ever guts the factory the entire industry will nave to down tools, at least in Europe.

Planomakers can be seen to have a special relationship with their product. Many are taught to play the plane by their company.

Not only the traditionally blind plano tuner and the king of craft workers, the factory tuner who puts the piano through its paces in a soundproof room,

Sensational new developments such as the invention of pedals by Steinway in 1819 are unlikely to occur in a hurry. The plane has evolved slowly over the

But the list of optional extras that are now available, ranging from gilt ornaments to candelabras, reminds one of motor manufacturers' catalogues.

Quality of performance, workmanship and the manufacturer's reputation have been joined by extraneous criteria in the minds of some potential custo-

Dealers have been asked if they could send a specialist round to advise wouldbe clients with wonderful period furniture. Could they possibly supply a matching plano?

Then there is the tale of the well-todo Romany who ordered a grand plano specially designed to fit his caravan.

In one respect plano salesmen have an easier time of it these days, especially if they have to do the manhandling

### 6 Playing for visitors often a punishment for both players and the listeners 9

Planos used to weigh between six and eight hundredweight. Nowadays an upright may weigh 150kg, while even a concert grand at 350kg is easily handled by three to four removal men.

The main reason is that the cast iron frame has been reduced in size with no loss of sound or stability.

A fair number of bianos are moved around when people remove or instruments are bequeathed to new owners. They usually cost between DM300 and DM400 to shift.

But why bother? Who plays the plano? The Association of Music Schools, comprising 659 firms, says its members. teach 89,274 people to play.

If one adds schools that are not in membership and bears private lessons in mind, an estimated 120,000 young people may be assumed to be learning to play the piano.

What does this figure mean? Well. fluctuation is higher than it used to be in the days when parents insisted on children keeping up with their piano lessons even when enthusiasm flagged.

There has been an unmistakable trend away from individual lessons at home or at the teacher's and toward instruction at specially equipped schools

Modern educational methods now make it possible to teach beginners in twos and threes for the first two years. Teachers say this makes learners feel more like competing with each other.

A whisker under half the entrants to this year's national youth music contest came from music schools rather than private teachers.

No-one knows how many piano teachers there are. They include university dons, music school teachers (who are paid a little less than primary school teachers), private teachers and music

Their fees vary between DM15 and DM50 an hour, or DM60 to DM200 a month for a lesson a week. The little old lady teacher is the exception nowadays.

Besides, it would be wrong to pake fun at little old ladies. In their time, at the turn of the century, they were couragoous fighters for women's rights.

Arguments still rage over technique although there are no longer two strongly opposed schools of thought, as there were at the turn of the century.

in those days the professional journal, Der Clavier-Lehrer, published an endless series of readers' letters on whether the finger technique or the weight technique was better.

The constant exhortation of old to keep those knuckies up is as indelibly marked in the minds of older students as the commands barked by the RSM on the parade ground.

Knuckles up is no longer regarded as the yardstick of learning to play properly. Nor is playing an entire Clementi sonata with a coin balanced on the back of one's hand.

Loosen up arms, and hands is the rule, but otherwise students are left very much to choose for themselves the technique that suits them best.

Dogmatic theories would be unlikely to carry much conviction nowadays when any 10-year-old can see on TV how Vladimir Horowitz plays the piano with his hands almost flat and his finips almost bent upward yet without

his brilliant technique being the loser. But views still differ as to whether and to what extent the way the keys are hit affects the tone rather than the

This issue was debated at length by the 1981 congress of the German section of the European Plano Teachers' Association.

Yet as long ago as in 1906 Max Planck, then a young physics professor, was called in to give an expert opinion. Did it make any difference? Probably not, he said.

On the whole the plane has declined in importance for music teachers. As a rule they must all be able to play, but

the days are over when the plan RESEARCH regarded as of overwhelming in

In days gone by a Leipzig plane pisappointment nufacturer advertised a patent deal pisappointment no as the universal teaching aid k days progressive music teached over genetic keen on do-it-yourself music and b

Many teachers regard the plane engineering vestige of bourgeols culture, But really so elitist, hostile to groups and trograde as it is sometimes made of mattle engineering has not lived up

The facts tell a different tale, but it told a scientific society at its dicate that there must be about a signeral meeting in Mannheim, lion and a half pianos in West Confe miracle drugs it was expected to homes. Fifty per cent are played rept of counter and drug manufactu-seven per cent never. This is an extent and made the bumper profits

raging figure when seen alongic true hoping for.
one in three of 1.2 million violin in the problems had arisen that no-

But both figures arguably over the frenzy of the debate on the the case, there being fewer opposite and drawbacks of genetic engities to play the piano than there are in had subsided somewhat. Girls were taught to play the play of the situation, said Professor generation or two ago so that Houchneider of the Max Planck could demonstrate their proven demistry Institute in Martinsried,

Playing the plane for visiton rathers addressing the 112th general ten a punishment for both player that of the Association of German listeners and is now felt to be gang and Scientists and Doctors in

the time had come for an interim

Mus of genetic engineering.

We engineering was not an inexpen-

The wife who constantly push in blochemist and geneticist he was friends and relations with her rate applied that genetic engineering of Hugo Wolf lieder, accompate third to advance by the leaps and the plane by her husband, virually the of its early promise.

came a figure of fun.

The writer knows a family who things success and large-scale into make up an outstanding mulcit still feasibility, and more could hapsemble that performed at every of the mere technical hitches.

tunity, but it came apart at the size could be no doubt that it was when the children all left home possible to feed extraneous genetic mation to bacteria and make the morganisms produce substances with not need for their own metaborance from

## gilt ornaments to his seemed relatively straightforcompared with the biochemical

candelabra?

went in for political extremism installar products had to pass pharmaco-Yet playing the piano in public and clinical tests before they splending opportunity of demonstrate approved by the Federal Health prowess, testing oneself and beam Berlin. praised (even though some of the promise human insulin from the bacteria

Nowadays parents seldom ever the as pharmacoutical legislation

Nowadays parents seldom ever the as pharmacoutical legislation the trouble of listening to their child hands.

as they practise.

A further handicap both for idle vibstances could be produced by youngsters and for adults who with they included interferons, like to be able to play is the discount hormones, human insuling perfection of many young plattic will be available before the end from the Soyiet Union, Human is year), uricinase and other enfrance, America and, of late, General, blood components and indivingation.

This perfection can be heard or the are already industrially manucord or tape whenever one feels at the pharmacologically and cliniclined, which can be both an interference and standardised. Before
ment and a discouragement.

Music schools offer an alternative mand veterinary medicine.

the electronic bediam of a ross the case of other agents, Professor

one's own. Duos and quartets can the first stage of getogether that are virtually ruled on tengineering, isolation of the genes private homes because families and their introduction into bacteria,

longer large enough.

Older people ought to be encount fould generally be said that medito play more too, even if it is only could be manufactured in this Moonlight Sonata. The courts by genetic manipulation of bacteruled that the piano may be reputable micro-organisms and animal played in apartments with thin and that neighbours have no caut the was no easy task. In particular,

Those who really are no longer that cut. It was labour-intensive position to play ought at least to strateguired inter-disciplinary collabotise the plane they cannot use. Put for sale. Good second-hand planor hides, strict safety precautions had scarce and in demand.

Josephin Nestront lot sales to mankind one of these

(Die Welt, 18 Septembel

The risks genetic engineering entailed had originally been grossly overestimated, but a level-headed assessment of the danger must not now give way to the diametrically opposite ap-

There must be no question of easing all restrictions to allow anyone to tinker around with bacteria.

Experience had also shown genetic research scientists that not every idea in genetic engineering achieved the desir-

A method that was successful when used with one gene was by no means universally applicable. So mass production by bacteria could never produce goods off the peg, only made to mea-

Putting successful experiments in genetic engineering into industrial practice called for staying power and the financial backing that was needed to last the distance.

"It remains to be seen which method is better," he said, "the American approach of taking a deep breath, and the plunge, or the European preference for cautiously making the fire and tending

There could and should be no doubt that putting genetic research to industrial use was a task that must be performed by industry alone.

"Laboratories at universities and other research facilities can merely put together initial findings as part of their basic research orientation," he said. They could at best come up with the

This was not to say that the two sectors should work alongside each other and pay little or no attention to the other. Greater national transparency would be definitely both desirable and

Professor Hofschneider ended with a look at the future. What could genetic engineering hope to accomplish in future, or were all its options stready ap-

"It is true that the last accessible pastures will soon be grazed, but it must also be realised that new and unpredictable opportunities will arise."

Further progress might be expected to result from the decoding of minute body proteins and from the automatic manufacture of genetic information.

Besides, "agents we as yet hardly know will be researched in the course of the 1990s and may be manufactured by means of genetic engineering.

"The result will be drugs and medicines that work in ways of which we are at present unaware, especially, perhaps, connection with the immune

But the future of genetic engineering in medicine was surely not restricted solely to the manufacture of new drugs, Professor Hofschneider stressed that a start had been made in reproducing genes for use in improving ante-na-

tal diagnosis. influence by genetic engineering diseases that were congenital or inherited.

He was thinking in terms of intervention in the somatic cell. If certain enzymes were missing this particular genetic defect could be remedied.

Only the individual patient could thus be cured. He would continue to bequeath it to his descendants.

Professor Hofschnelder ruled out any possibility of ever identifying or influencing complex intellectual properties or character traits by means of such

But these new diagnostic and therapeutle options nonetheless raised many Continued on page 15

## Germany tries to keep up with the Midas touch

Micro-electronics, energy research and genetic engineering are widely considered to be the three main industrial growth sectors.

Ever since DNA, short for deoxyribonucleic acid, was identified as the basic substance of life a few years ago molecular biology has boomed as a research discipline

So has genetic engineering, which opens up unsuspected opportunities in charmaceuticals and chemicals,

German industry, which has been accused of missing the boat, is keen to keep up with developments. BASF is investing in genetic research at Heidel-

Experts are convinced genetic engineering can be used to open up new opportunities in medicine, chemicals and agriculture.

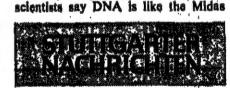
It can be used, for instance, to manufacture drugs that are not yet available, drugs ranging from an effective cure for the common cold to means of wielding what will probably be a much more specific influence on human behaviour than known psycho-pharmacological

Environmental protection could be activated by manufacturing bacteria that feed on pullution. Hereditary diseases could be cured by genetic mani-

In animal husbandry yields could be increased handsomely by developing, say, an effective vaccine to cure footand-mouth disease.

The same would be true of agriculture if genetic engineering were to succeed in enabling breeders to turn out new, super-resistant varieties of crop

It is hardly surprising that many



touch. Anyone who comes into contact with it goes mad, says Maurice Wilkins. He is a British biophysicist who won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1962....

Anglo-American economics journals have hailed genetic engineering as one of the greatest industrial opportunities of the 20th century.

American market research pundits say turnover will be over \$7bn by 1990, while forecasts for the turn of the century are astronomical. Many new companies have been

launched to develop the new industry in

the United States, which leads the

world in genetic engineering, with Japan hard on its:heels, many its wife tists were fairly late to jump on the bandwaggon, being sharply criticised for being slow on the uptake by Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik, a magazine specialising in science and

technology, . "Industry was rejuctant," the magazine complained, "to participate in genetic engineering works under construction in the United States and Europe, facilities where top-flight research scientists convert their findings into commercial projects.

"Instead, companies pottered around in their own research laboratories trying to develop bacteria with new hereditary characteristics. They gradually fell be-

go professional."

Even specialised research centres, the magazine said, had peacefully snoozed through the boom in genetic engineer-

Those days look like being over. Hoechst, the Frankfurt-based chemicals company, have decided to buy their way into US research.

They have given the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard's university hospital, DM50m to invest in further genetic engineering research with the emphasis on medical uses.

The MGH has a high reputation in this research sector, which is why Hoechst, who are major pharmaceuticals manufacturers, have been so keen

to invest overseas. BASF of Ludwigshafen have decided that charity begins at home. Over five years BASF, the second of Germany's three major chemicals manufacturers (the third is Bayer), are to invest DM5m in nearby Heidelberg.

They will be sharing with Heidelberg University the research findings of a new genetic engineering department.

BASF managing director Matthias Seefelder looks on this investment as a mere trigger. It is not, he says, just a BASF activity.

Other companies or the public sector are at liberty to participate in the project. BASF would not be insisting on research staff carrying out specific pro-

But two BASF research scientists will constantly be attached to the Heldelberg facility, so the company are confident of benefiting from microbiological research there.

Greater emphasis is to be placed on genetic engineering and its industrial uses at the company's own laboratories in Ludwigshafon, which is only a

stone's throw away, But BASF are reluctant to let the cat out of the bag and say what use they intend to make of genetic engineering. They are clearly keen to harness the mighty microbe to make a more elegant job of some of the work carried out in chemicals manufacture.

This would presumably mean the company could manufacture a number of products less expensively than its competitors, and possibly market entirely new products, such as specific fine chemicals or agents.

While BASF seem to be playing down the entire sector, there is some truth in allegations that reports from the :United States are exaggerated and wishful thinking to raise investment capital.

A clear distinction must likewise be drawn between genetic engineering in production. By no means everything that succeeds

in the test-tube is bound to be a largescale industrial success. The market could fayour other developments. A few years ago, for instance, artificial protein was felt to have a fine future as a means of bridging the protein

gap. The humble soya bean has since proved much less expensive. There are doubts about interferon, the drug that is claimed to achieve miraculous results in curing cancer. Noone can yet say for sure how it works

and how it is manufactured. A drug developed by genetic engi-Continued on page 14:

The volunteers were given brief;

ligence tests before the experimen

Another experiment indicated

classify them in this respect.

Schönpflug.

### MODERN LIVING

## Noise: there's a never-ending supply of it, and it keeps getting louder

noise levels, especially traffic noise, have continued to increase, says the Federal Environment Office in West

The increasing number of vehicles on the roads is not the only reason why, according to a survey by the Bonn government agency.

Within 30 years the number of motor vehicles registered has increased from about two million to roughly 27 million, so it is clearly a contributory factor.

Another is that many noise abatement options are not taken up by motor vehicle manufacturers because they are too expensive.

Psychologists at the Free University in West Berlin have looked into traffic noise and discovered that it is not primarily the noise that makes people ill.

It is the annoyance they feel about the noise, which cannot, unlike atmospheric and water pollution, simply be

But unlike the other two it very seldom causes definite bodily harm or ill-

### Midas touch

neering to cure the common cold would undeniably be a pharmaceutical moneyspinner. But it may be a long time com-

Even so, moves by Hoechst and BASF indicate that German manufacturers are keen to reduce the estimated four-year lead established by the United

The gap, says a BASF spokesman. may be due to the fact that young US scientists with bright ideas are much more flexible than their German coun-

They look into new ideas, switch to new companies, set up working parties and are quick to launch new firms, whereas in Germany the process is more cumbersome.

He is also critical of German universities where, he says, inter-disciplinary research is more difficult.

. This is a view shared by Eckehard Bautz, who has worked at the cradle of genetic engineering in the United States and returned to Germany to run the new research facility in Heidelberg.

.... He is determined to emphasise all that is best in inter-disciplinary research. But he too is unable to say wheh what is likely to be researched or manu-

ar Genetic engineering is still in its early point he is definite: "Even if only one and probably easier to imitate than research project in 100 comes up tops it could prove a real money-spinner."....

in Most of the genetic engineering companies newly established in the United States will not, he feels; succeed in mak-

ing a major discovery and quietly fold. ... But one or the other seems sure to be a success, and this is a point German

industry at long tast seems to have are much older, while older children taken. In addition to individual projects by Hoechst and BASF the entire chemical industry now plans to go in for genetic

engineering on a large scale.

Bolke Behrens (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 25 September 1982)

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

ness. Which makes it none the less a

On top of the many other irritations of life it can make life unbearable for some city-dwellers, and low noise levels can be particularly insidious in effect.

Very loud noise can hurt, turn people deaf and heighten the risk of high blood pressure. Low noise is subtler in effect.

"Noise does not automatically have an effect," says Wolfgang Schönpflug, "and its effect doesn't necessarily increase in keeping with the noise

The crucial factor, he explains, is the subjective response to noise and its

With financial backing from the Enronment Office, Professor Schönpflug and his fellow-psychologists are looking into the repercussions of traffic noise on work, leisure and relaxation.

Noise, they say, has a nuisance value that must be born in mind, but it depends largely on the people involved, on their abilities and objectives.

Field workers went round works, offices and homes where traffic noise was loud asking people, using questionnaires and interviews, who was upset by the noise and why.

There were complaints about the burden of traffic noise at the end of the working day when people are aiready feeling tired and jaded.

People complained about sports cars that could be driven less noisily, unlike commercial vehicles, if their drivers only wanted.

"The serious drawback of these field

hildren of different ages live in dif-

ferent worlds, development psy-

chologists say. When they play or en-

gage in other activities toegether they

have to adjust to each other's mental

Peter L. Mangione of the Max Planck

Psychiatry Institute, Munich, outlines

how they do so in the latest issue of

Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie

The younger partners in such une-

qual relationships are first and foremost

engaged in imitation the behaviour of

their elders and superiors. Children pre-

fer to model themselves on an older

The behaviour patterns of other chil-

Experiments have also shown that

children would sooner model their be-

haviour on that of older friends than on

younger playmates or children of their

This preference even prévails when

children are merely told that the others

rely on imitation to exert pressure on

There are various examples to indi-

cate that the children who have the up-

per hand imitate or pretend to imitate.

over relations between them.

the others as a means of gaining control

the youngers and the state of t

own age. The late to the test of the test of the

oren are more specific less complex

those of the "grown-ups." decreased

und Pädagogische Psychologie.

friend than on an adult.

studies," says Professor Schönpflug, "is that we cannot change noise levels and are not allowed to measure physical reactions to it."

So psychological noise research is centred on laboratory experiments in which human guinea pigs are subjected to traffic noise via loudspeakers or headphones for hours at a time.

At times it is just a noise accompaniment, at others it is overwhelming in volume. At times they are subjected to it while at work, at times while relaxing

Fairly low noise levels can be extremely annoying, the professor says. So can sudden traffic roars.

The ring of a cycle bell, the roar of a truck or the two-tone horn of an ambulance in normal traffic inevitably attract

This attention paid to the individual noise event often triggers the first re-

The emotional assessment of an ambulance horn can vary from briefly registering that the ambulance is out again to fears that one might be personally involved.

Those who feel the noise strikes a personal chord will tensely await the next ambulance noise after registering In one experiment psychologists

sought to find out how traffic noise or nuiet affected the learning processes of The human guinea pigs were asked to solve 10 tasks on a monitor screen that

corresponded to office jobs such as checking a bill with, say, a price list. All tasks were similar in outline and

ought, after initial attempts, to have been solved with increasing ease and

The individual

worlds of

small children

Parents often imitate a baby's beha-

viour to gain its attention and control

understanding. This parental initiative

keep an eye on younger children more

often imitated their younger than others

of their age who were not given this in-

contradictions they entail are probably

very important for the mental develop-

own stage of development probably be-

nefit the process of mental development

" But such new impressions that are at

odds with what the children themselves

see and feel must not be too far

removed from their own mental outlook,

There clearly is a specific, optimum

toward intellectual maturity.

Experiences that run counter to their

ment of children....

Disputes with their elders and the

power in much the same way.

Children told by test supe

development gap that is best Mot they will settle down and get ute most readily imitated when they will settle down and get ute most readily imitated when they dister anyway."

Just one stage further up in the settle down and get the settle dister anyway."

when children get together in than boys at Cymnasium, abilities are too far apart the your light than boys at Cymnasium, abilities are too far apart the your light than boys at Cymnasium, abilities are too far apart the your light than boys at Cymnasium, abilities are too far apart the your light to university entrance qualifications older instead of playing an active Cirls have outstripped boys in of their own in the relationship.

Linguistically too, children adjusted their playmates. Four-year-olds for their playmates. Four-year-olds for their playmates.

can often trigger a chain reaction of Older children at times imitate youn-What they do is reduce the mich Continued from page 13 length of their comments, in much ger children as a means of wielding

same way as adults try to modify theses that no-one could yet aneech in conversing with. whose command of Germans is line that Hofschneider also ruled In conversing with children of by possibility of interfering with

own age or with adults, on the hand, children pull out all the story sould be put to no meaningful their vocabulary and command of

year-olds.

But seven-year-olds do so by seven making new ideas about the anticipation, whereas five year and decay might one day prove anticipation whereas five-year only adjust by way of response in the curative than all the drugs that words When the two-year-old has fally fire the imagination of genetic to understand them.

> Konrad Müller-Christiansen iche Alfgertoine, 22 September (1982)

The findings showed that the noise hampers the learning put ociETY as a whole. But learning new

## techniques is hampered increasing natomy of a modern fräulein: confident educated and ready for anything

noise is occasionally blamed for fiver is no stopping girls these days.

"It always intervenes where cities want it all and they want it get their own way. Fifteen-year-olds points already exist," says Profest a survey of 15- to 19-year-old Inde for Brigitte, a women's ma-

During leisure activities it tender the other way round. A slight least saturally want to be beautiful. activity diverts attention from their out new hair styles, clothes noise. led at times they are unsure whe-

It is when no activity whatever it is are pretty or not.
dertaken that noise tends to be missing age girls today sit more re-One group were asked to look and the mirror than their mothers

ture books, another to lie outsing and at their ease in deckchain use used to be tormented by the third were taught relaxation techniques their friends were better-lookAs the noise level was gradually white were as ugly as sin, but this ped up they were then asked how is much less widespread than it

they felt or how tiresome the noise table.

Their heartbeat, pulse and clean today feel the impression a skin resistance were measured too. In creates is just as important as

In their assessments of how they had during and after noise exposure, per pure more independent and self-who had not been taught related than their mothers, say Munich techniques said they felt tense, say hights Gerlinde Seidenspinner to noise, annoyed and irritated. As a rule these feelings gained in the survey of 15- to 19-year-old tensity as the noise increased hights Federal Republic of Germanus as the noise increased hights representative poil by the

who tended to be nervous were the a representative poll by the upset by the noise than others. Institute, Munich, for

Professor Schönoling says his the loday were found to be better ings indicate that different people set for their future than past gedifferent situations react different set. They have learnt to be active noise exposure.

But that, he feels, is no reason in all, they have learnt how to people should not try to do some a like educational reforms of the about noise, such as calling for inch lave affected them much more tion of buildings or reaching the education and the much more tion of buildings or reaching and than boys of their age.

ments with the neighbours.

They might also try to persuad the their mothers; they are better authorities to keep traffic to a minimal than their fathers too.

or submit applications for damages at learn at length, with a definite Ursula Falkende limited and with every encourage.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 25 Septembri allem their parents. It is as though the derivations of the said:

don't need to learn anything

Women over 55 are the target of an experiment in social work in Tubingen backed since October 1980 by. cally in number. There are the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry. The aim is to help women to help themselves and each other at what is for most a crucial time of life, a time when they no longer feel needed, by the family or at work, and are at a loss what to

# stance, talk more simply when stance, talk more simply when have to make themselves understood isappointment

imbryonic shield. Such radical

consider what they can still make of Both five- and seven-year-olds of senetic research was, he said, their sentences in grammar and could be in basic research into call phyto make themselves understood by and pathology must not be lating though a glimpse at the their own lives. They have always felt they were duty-bound to serve the family, but it is a particularly heavy burden looking after the sick, the aged and the

A stand-in now and then would be marvellous, but who would help? Is there any way of finding temporary care and accommodation so I can go on holiday once in a while?

How do other women cope with the problems? Isn't it nearly too much for.

want to talk with boy-friends about everything, to kiss and cuddle.

But they don't want to have sex with them. They don't feel ready and aren't going to let themselves be pushed into

Only five per cent of 15-year-old girls have had sexual intercourse. That is more than twice as many as admitted to having had sex in a similar survey 10 years ago.

When older girls sleep with their boyfriends it is because both want to do so, because they like each other and not at the outset of a friendship.

Country girls are the exception. They get down to business sooner. In many respects they are more determined, selfconfident and cheerfully active than

More than 60 per cent feel it is important to gain sexual experience. But by 18 or 19 most have a steady boyfriend; he may well be their later hus-

Only girls with a higher school education are less willing to commit themselves. They hold their options open in all walks of life and are more ready to consider a change.

Sixty-four per cent of girls questioned said a career mattered most, and this priority was uniformly spread throughout all social groups.

They did not have wildly unrealistic expectations; they merely saw a career as a means of getting established on

A minority hoped that work would enable them to develop their capabilities, but less than one girl in three wants

to go in for a career. They have a shrewd suspicion of

women, a psychologist and two educa-

tionalists, aims to cater for women near-

ing 60 who face retirement or have lost.

The facilities offered vary, being desi-

that meets regularly once a month con-

sists of women who spend their time

looking after a sick member of the fami-

They meet to discuss problems and to

their partner and feel particularly crisis-

stricken.

worried they will get no job satisfaction. Three out of four feel there is discrimination against women at work. Thirtyone per cent are afraid they may be unable to find a job of any kind.

But girls still want everything, a job and a family, a husband and two children. It must all be reconcilable some time and somehow or other.

Many find the idea of foreign travel in the sense of staying abroad for any length of time rather than just going on holiday strange. They are equally reluctant to consider forgoing children for the sake of a career.

Daughters of single mothers disagree. They set much greater store by a job than by a family. But although they generally appear self-assured they seem unsure of themselves and are decidedly old-fashioned in their dealings with

Most naturally plan to ensure that they live different lives than at home, where mothers sacrifice themselves and fathers just do the odd job around the

Marriage they see as a partnership but emancipation has its limits when the chips are down. About one girl in two feels unemployment is worse for a

This fits their somewhat vague expectations of life. Most would like to combine work and a family but have no intention of neglecting their children.

They plan to work part-time and con-Idently expect to do what only civil servants can be sure of: staying at home for as long as the children need them, then going back to their old job.

So it is only realistic to look on the man as the breadwinner and to see

themselves as staying at home to look after the children if need be.

A surprising aspect of the survey's findings is that the next generation of wives and mothers are decidedly moderate in their views. They may want to see changes but their views are traditional in many respects.

Thirteen per cent are active in the peace movement and over half are seriously interested in politics. Many girls feel attracted by the Greens, or environ-

Women's libbers and squatters can expect sympathy rather than active support. Extremism is rejected at both ends of the political spectrum, as are punks.

The 'no future' slogan does not seem to fit this generation at all. Fifty per cent of 15- to 19-year-old girls look for-

ward to the future. Ulla Plog (Die Zelt, 24 September 1982)

## 80-hour work week for the housewife

Tousewives work over 80 hours a week, says Dr Irmhild Kettschau, a Dortmund expert on household affairs, in a report on four-member families for Horzu, the weekly radio and TV magazine.

More than 11.5 million housewives and mothers in the Federal Republic of Germany do more than a man's work in looking after the home and family and often going out to work too, she says.

Housewives were found by the survey. to spend 24 hours a week cleaning around the home. They spend on average a further 17 hours looking after the children and 16 hours in the kitchen.

Six-and-a-half hours are spent washing, 5.4 hours shopping, 4.6 hours ironing. At the kitchen sink, statisticians claim, the German Hausfrau washes up on average 18,000 knives, forks and spoons, 13,000 plates and 6,000 cups and glasses a year.

Welt am Sonning, 19 September 1982)

A helping hand at a crucial time of life

them at times? Are there possibilities of financial assistance? The Tübingen project, run by three

These are some of the questions dealt with at the monthly meetings of this particular self-help group.

Another group is the Friday evening group for over-55s. It is designed as an open-ended facility for women in the

They meet to play games, to go the cinems, to discuss issues of general and personal interest and to make contacts that may develop into friendships.

Many women nowadays live in virtual isolation. They arrange their week so they can go shopping for something or other every day as something to look forward to.

The group also includes women who retire and suddenly find themselves confronted by an unexpected vacuum after a busy working life.

Old people are usually offered passive consumption as entertainment, says Rilen Wolf of the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry. The aim of the Tübingen pro-

ject is to prompt inactive women to develop ideas and creative activity of their

This aim has been achieved in part. Some women how meet regularly during the week without supervision to do their own thing.

A third group deals with problems of the menopause. After consultation with medical specialists it transpired that even women over 60 still felt this physical change of life was extremely proble-

The group is aimed at enabling women who are in the middle of the menopause to compare nores and to help others who are over the peak of the

The project hopes to find out how to approach women in situations that they may feel are unsatisfactory and to enable them to play a more active part in

To do so it has established links not only with older women but also with institutions such as the trade unions, employers and the Church.

The aim is to bring about a change in the general assessment and social status of older women. The project still enjoys financial and scientific backing, but once it is ended as a pilot project and scientific experiment it will carry on under its own steam.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 September 1962)